The Rotarian

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY • 1957

Danny Kaye on UNICEF • Kiyoshi Togasaki on Sydney

The Answer Men—Berton Braley • Swiss Village—Max Eastman

Rotary . . . 1957—George R. Means • A Family of Finland

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EARNINGS

Exceptional earnings grossed show the possibilities attainable in this business. A Louisiana man wrote: "My average earnings past 3 years about $150 a week; last 3 months as much as $250 weekly." Ohio man's report: "A business man said to me, 'This thing has caught the whole city on fire.' For the first 30 days I worked, I earned $1343.00." A Tennessee man: "Last year, my average built up to $200 a week by December, but my earnings January reached $1,000 net." Space does not permit mentioning here more than these few random cases. However, they are sufficient to indicate that the worth-while future in this business is coupled with immediate earnings for the right kind of man. Some of our top men have made over a thousand sales each on which they earned up to $60 per sale and more. Many of these sales were repeat business. Yet they had never done anything like this before coming to us. That is the kind of opportunity this business offers. The fact that this business has attracted to it such business men as former bankers, executives of businesses—men who demand only the highest type of opportunity and income—gives a fairly good picture of the kind of business this is. Our door is open, however, to the young man looking for the right field in which to make his start and develop his future.

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but a valuable, proved device which has been sold successfully by business novices as well as seasoned veterans.

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Some of the Savings You Can Show

You walk into an office and put down before your prospect a letter from a sales organization showing that they did work in their own office for $11 which formerly could have cost them over $200. A building supply corporation pays our man $70, whereas the bill could have been for $1,600! An automobile dealer pays our representative $15, whereas the expense could have been over $1,000. A department store has expense of $88.60, possible cost if done outside the business being well over $2,000. And so on. We could not possibly list all cases here. These are just a few of the many actual cases which we place in your hands to work with. Practically every line of business and every section of the country is represented by these field reports which hammer across dazzling, convincing money-saving opportunities which hardly any business man can fail to understand.

Profits Typical of the Young, Growing Industry

Going into this business is not like selling something offered in every grocery, drug or department store. For instance, when you take a $30 order, your minimum share is $20. On $1,500 worth of business, your share can be $1,100.00. The very least you get as your part of every dollar's worth of business you do is 67 cents—on ten dollars' worth $6.70, on a hundred dollars' worth $67.00—in other words two-thirds of every order you get is yours. Not only on the first order—but on repeat orders—and you have the opportunity of earning an even larger percentage.

This Business Has Nothing to Do With House to House Canvassing

Nor do you have to know anything about high-pressure selling. "Selling" is unnecessary in the ordinary sense of the word. Instead of hammering away at the customer and trying to "force" a sale, you make a dignified, business-like call, leave the installation—whatever size the customer says he will accept—at our risk, let the customer sell himself after the device is in and working. This does away with the need for pressure on the customer—it eliminates the handicap of trying to get the money before the customer has really convinced himself 100%. You simply tell what you offer, showing proof of success in that customer's particular line of business. Then leave the invention without a dollar down. It starts working at once. In a few short days, the installation should actually produce enough cash money to pay for the deal, with profits above the investment coming in at the same time. You then call back, collect your money. Nothing is so convincing as our offer to let results speak for themselves without risk to the customer! While others fail to get even a hearing, our men are making sales running into the hundreds. They have received the attention of the largest firms in the country, and sold to the smallest businesses by the thousands.

No Money Need Be Risked

in trying this business out. You can measure the possibilities and not be out a dollar. *If you are looking for a business that is not overcrowded*—a business that is just coming into its own—on the upgrade, instead of the downgrade—a business that offers the buyer relief from a burdensome, but unavoidable expense—a business that has a prospect practically in every office, store, or factory into which you can set foot—regardless of size—*that is a necessity* but does not have any price cutting to contend with as other necessities do—that because you control the sales in exclusive territory is your own business—*that pays more on some individual sales than many men make in a week and sometimes in a month's time*—if such a business looks as if it is worth investigating, *get in touch with us at once* for the rights in your territory—don't delay—because the chances are that if you do wait, someone else will have written to us in the meantime—and if it turns out that you were the better man—we'd both be sorry. So for convenience, *use the coupon below*—but send it right away—or wire if you wish. But do it now. *Address*

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s.s. **UNITED STATES**, the world's fastest liner, completely air-conditioned, takes you to Europe in less than 5 days. Arrives in Havre early 5th morning, Southampton the same afternoon. *First Class $380 up; Cabin $240 up; Tourist $197 up.*

s.s. **AMERICA** offers extra hours of leisure at sea. Arrives in Cobh in 5½ days, 6½ to Havre, 7 to Southampton, 8 to Bremerhaven. *First Class $335 up; Cabin $230 up; Tourist $190 up.*

1957 CONVENTION SAILINGS

From New York
s.s. UNITED STATES—April 2, April 18, May 3
s.s. AMERICA—April 6, April 26

From Europe
s.s. UNITED STATES—May 23, June 7, June 20
s.s. AMERICA—May 29, June 18

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Your LETTERS

A Hospitable Town Recalled

By GUNTER ALTMANN, *Rotarian*
Timber Miller
Mandaguari, Brazil

My wife and I were very thrilled with the report and pictures from Korumburra, Australia, in THE ROTARIAN for November [see *To Your Pioneers*]. Although we now live in the heart of Brazil, we know Korumburra well. During World War II I served as a volunteer with the Australian Army, and was posted in Korumburra as a sergeant-interpreter with a prisoner-of-war control detachment.

My wife, who is Australian, and I lived in Korumburra for well over a year, and have many happy memories of it as a specially friendly and hospitable town.

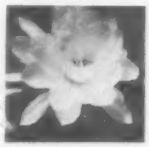
Incidentally, our Club here is in correspondence with quite a number of Australian Clubs, as we feel a sort of personal relationship and special interest in everything that goes on there.

A Tale of the Tan-hua

By EMIL K. AARSHEIM, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Keelung, China

In her *Brains at a Bargain* [THE ROTARIAN for December] Geraldine Fitch tells of the thousands of Chinese who have escaped from behind the Bamboo Curtain. As I read the article, I recalled a scene of not so long ago.

Thousands of people had gathered in the public park. They were waiting for the Tan-hua (cereus) to blossom. The blooming of the Tan-hua is very rare, and the Chinese believe that its flower brings luck and happiness to their country. Now young and old were patiently waiting for the buds to break open. First it was announced that it would blossom about 10 o'clock that evening, but later the gardener said that maybe it would not blossom before about midnight.



Meanwhile people walked around and made friends, smiled and offered sweets and peanuts to one another, and talked about the future—sure, now that the Tan-hua was going to blossom, happiness was waiting around the corner. Expectancy shone in everyone's eyes. The air was pregnant with hope and gladness. Minds and thoughts were set on going back to the mainland.

Suddenly as if by magic the plant was in full bloom. One, two, three, four big snow-white buds burst forth. All chattering ceased; everyone's eyes were fixed on the beautiful flower—spellbound. Through the immense silence one could feel a sad sound—a sigh. Was it the silent prayer of all the millions of homeless Chinese, the prayer for freedom for their beloved country and their kin on the mainland, and for the "going back home"?

I, too, stood looking at the blossom. In my heart, too, was a prayer that all their prayers and hopes may come true and their future blossom and prosper like the beautiful Tan-hua.

'An Ideal Looking Glass'

Thinks EARL A. SMITH, *Rotarian*
Investigator
Westchester (Los Angeles), California

I have waited a long time for an article such as Fred DeArmond's *A Matter of Courtesy* [THE ROTARIAN for December]. He has provided an ideal looking glass for all Rotarians and particularly for those engaged in the fields of commerce and industry.

Courtesy to sales representatives of other businesses, courtesy in the handling of our correspondence, and, in fact, just "plain courtesy" would seem to be a prerequisite not only to being a good businessman, but to being a good Rotarian as well.

Those who have not read this fine, well-written article should by all means do so. Those of us who have read it once should read it again. We are certain to see ourselves reflected in at least one and possibly more of the situations Fred has so clearly outlined. Then we should do something about it, such as making courtesy a part of our daily plan. It will probably be real good for all of us.

'Move to Other Side of Counter'

Asks E. A. HENLEY, *Rotarian*
Banker
Okmulgee, Oklahoma

The combination of courtesy, attentiveness, and the ability to give sincere consideration to the other fellow's problem is one of the most important things that exists both in business and in the treatment of our fellowmen [*A Matter of Courtesy*, by Fred DeArmond, THE ROTARIAN for December]. It could almost replace all advertising, for advertising goes for naught if this factor is absent.

But, Mr. DeArmond, please! Let's get away from the idea that all salesmen are saints and that all executives or purchasing agents are sinners. Allow me to suggest that you do an about face, move around to the other side of the counter, and give us (the devils) our dues.

Are we supposed to use the same "standard of common decency" when a fellow is trying to get his hand in our pocket up to his elbow as we use at a dinner party? How do you say "No" with courtesy in such a case? You know it to be a fact [*Continued on page 56*]

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

NEW FELLOWS. On Rotary's 52d anniversary—February 23—some 130 young men and women will find themselves "in the news" as winners of Rotary Foundation Fellowship awards for 1957-58. The announcement will be made by the Board of Directors of Rotary International, the Rotary Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee acting in its behalf. The careful screening of thousands of applications began months ago at Club level, then continued in District Fellowship Committees, finally reached the international stage.

FOUNDATION. Since its beginning, The Rotary Foundation has received contributions from Rotary Clubs and individuals totalling more than $4,800,000. As 1956 ended, nearly 5,000 Rotary Clubs had become 100 percent contributors to the Foundation—on the basis of contributions totalling $10 or more per member. On the same basis, many other Clubs have become 200 percent, 300 percent, and more. Individual Rotarians considering contributions to the Foundation should remember that they are deductible for income-tax purposes.

PRESIDENT. January was to find Rotary's President, Gian Paolo Lang, back at his desk in Evanston, Ill., following a two-month Rotary journey in the Far East and other regions. (A pictorial report of this Presidential tour will appear in the March issue.) On his desk were various administrative matters requiring his attention; on his schedule was a midyear meeting with his Board (see below) and more Rotary visits in the United States and Canada.

MEETINGS.

Board of Directors	January 21-25	Evanston
Rotary Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee	January 26-29	Evanston
Magazine Committee	February 25-26	Evanston

CONVENTION. As the dates—May 19-23—for Rotary's 1957 Convention in Lucerne and Central Switzerland drew nearer, plans for that Alpine adventure in global fellowship and understanding are moving into final form. On February 1, Convention Manager Marlin Tabb is to open Rotary's Convention Office in Lucerne. The address is Palace Hotel. Headquartering there also will be the Convention Committees of the Lucerne Rotary Club under the leadership of Albert Ernst, Host Club Executive Committee Chairman... Rotarians travelling to Lucerne from North America may obtain transportation information from the North American Transportation Committee, 649 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Others should contact their own travel agents.

HAPPY 52d!...is the birthday greeting for Rotary this month, and Clubs around the world will be marking the occasion in various ways. It is an appropriate time for your Club to release to local newspapers and radio and television stations news of Rotary's origin and growth. Helpful material is contained in Pamphlet No. 4, "Rotary's Onward March," available upon request at the Central Office. The price: 15 cents.

VITAL STATISTICS. On December 26, 1956, there were 9,265 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 438,000 Rotarians in 99 countries. New Rotary Clubs since July 1, 1956, totalled 128.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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FAMOUS ZENITH QUALITY
in a tiny, full-powered hearing aid worn entirely at the ear . . . $115.

Now! Zenith makes better hearing *simple and practical* for new thousands of every age, in all walks of life. The new "Diplomat" *Slip-On* Hearing Aid fits snugly and securely *behind* the ear . . . weighs less than an ounce, including tiny, pill-size battery.

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Zenith keeps selling costs low; the savings are passed on to you. If we paid commissions of $160 to $180, as some do, our prices would have to be much increased. Even our $50 model would have to sell for over $200!

Visit your nearby Zenith Hearing Aid Dealer, listed in the classified phone directory. Or mail coupon for free literature and list of dealers.

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The Editors' WORKSHOP

WE HAVE an alert young friend in the advertising business who is always asking questions. He thinks it important to know all he can about people and their "motivations." A few weeks ago he went to a Rotary Club meeting for the first time in his life. "I don't know much about Rotary," he said to the seven other men at his luncheon table. "Why, to start with, do you call it Rotary?" Only one of the seven knew and he didn't seem sure, says our friend, who wonders what a "study" would show in the whole Club or in all the Clubs of Rotary.

IF IT IS important to you to know where Rotary got its name, and you don't know, just flip over to page 7 and you will find the answer in line 10. And if it seems more important to know what it is that has motivated probably a million men to join Rotary (figuring all those who have come and gone) in the 52 years since it started up this month, then just turn one page more (to 8, that is) and you may get your answer and, to boot, a challenge that couldn't possibly leave you as comfortable as it found you.

WE FEEL a large debt to the families which have let us picture them in our intermittent "How Rotarians Live" series. The Duncans of Philadelphia, the Odas of Japan, and now the Hillus of Finland—none of them sought or welcomed this world attention. On the contrary, they resisted it, as most Rotary families would. "What will people think?" Well, many readers have written to say they think these features are worth quite a bit, yielding at least a two-dimensional picture of life in the stable family units that stabilize nations. We intend to keep on with the series and are expecting pictures from quite a few countries. Meanwhile, if you want to enhance your international friendship, write these families and say "hello." As you see, they are very human and go to the mailbox with the same emotions you and we do.

BUT HOW did we pick the Hillus? By our standard formula. We asked the ranking past or present Rotary officer in Finland (in this case a Past Director of Rotary International) to name three communities typical in size, industry, Rotary experience, and other things. Of the three, we chose Hämeenlinna and in turn asked the Rotary Club President to ask his Club to name a typical member—typical in age, industry, religion, politics, family, and so on. Paavo Hillu became our man . . . and Photographer A. A. van Eijsden, Jr., of The Netherlands, carried on from there. You may remember him as the man who took the pictures at Rotary's European Regional Conference in Ostend, Belgium, in 1954.

MISCELLANY. Revista Rotaria, our Spanish edition, also presented our J. Edgar Hoover article of October, 1956, which raised the question about punishing parents for their children's crimes. Now here's a letter from Ecuador asking for 20 more copies of "RR" for rural areas which "suffer the scourge of crime due to the carelessness of parents." . . . Yes, we're judging (whew!) the Hoover Contest letters. Decision in March—or April at the latest. . . . We pay modestly for professional writing. One recent check went out and came right back to another unit in this headquarters building: The Rotary Foundation. The author, deeply interested in broad educations, thought the money would do some youth more good than it would himself.

Our Cover

IT SHOWS a bit of Finland, more of which is depicted elsewhere in these pages. The scene here shows a Finnish maid admiring or at least looking at a statue of a Finnish athlete . . . with the Olympic Stadium of Helsinki in the background. One of the finest sports arenas in Europe, the Stadium encircled the games of the XV Olympiad in 1952. The photographer: Paul W. Schnellmann, of Switzerland. The supplier of his transparency: Three Lions, Inc., Publishers, of New York City. And speaking of Switzerland, it is just 1,140 air-line miles from Helsinki to Lucerne, where Rotary will meet in international Convention next May 19-23.—Eds.

BOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

MAX EASTMAN wrote his first book, *Enjoyment of Poetry*, in 1913. It is now in its 23d printing. His *Enjoyment of Laughter* was a best-seller in 1936, and the first volume of his autobiography, *Enjoyment of Living*, was a 1948 success. His latest book is *Reflections on the Failure of Socialism*. Other of his writings include a novel and books on art and literature. He is also a popular speaker on the subjects he writes about. He was born in New York—both his parents were ministers—was graduated from Williams College, and taught logic and philosophy at Columbia University.

Sherman

Eastman

In more than 45 years of writing, BERTON BRALEY has contributed some 10,000 verses, several hundred short stories, and hundreds of articles to newspapers and magazines. Add to that some 20 books and you'll have a partial picture of his literary output. With all this, he was a war correspondent, publicist, and advertising man. Now in his mid-70's, he lives in New York, says that retirement is not for him and that he's going to keep on the job "on the same old pace."

Braley

ELDON L. JOHNSON, a Rotarian of Dover, N. H., is president of the University of New Hampshire. He holds a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin and did postgraduate work at the London School of Economics. His career also includes government work and journalism. . . . California-born KIYOSHI TOGASAKI, a Tokyo Rotarian, is chairman of the board of directors of the *Japan Times*. He is a graduate of the University of California. . . . ALEX. HUTCHISON is Executive Secretary of the Rotary Club of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Johnson

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The Challenge of Brotherhood

The world is afire with expectations which the democratic way of life can fulfill—if we can meet this challenge.

By ELDON L. JOHNSON
President, University of New Hampshire; Rotarian, Dover, N. H.

DESPITE our great conquests of Nature, we still live in ignorance of the fundamental questions of life. Much of the time we don't even bother with them—they don't stand in the way of our enjoyment of material things. A scientist who examines a test tube knows infinitely more about its contents than about the colleague standing beside him. The astronomer knows more about the government of the universe than we know about the motivations of the crowd at a street corner. We know more about the cure of loathsome diseases than the eradication of human violence. In short, we know much more about the lifeless than about life.

Perhaps this throws light on some of the modern inhumanity of man to man. Such human relations are made even more barbarous in some cases by the scientific refinements at our disposal: by our ability to deal with life as if it were lifeless. Examples merely remind us that the essence of democratic living, the equal dignity and treatment of fellow beings, and the unity of nations and the oneness of men depend upon one of the most potent concepts in history: the brotherhood of man.

Centuries passed before the ethnocentricity of primitive tribes and nations gave way before what Seneca described as "the common law of mankind." He lamented that "man, the sacred thing to man," is slain in wars while dumb beasts keep peace in their own species, and concluded: "This is man's duty, to help man." It was this concept that made possible a universalism among scholars in the Middle Ages, later established democracies, and recently founded the United Nations. Brotherhood sets a goal in human relations, ever to be sought.

The challenge of brotherhood may be illustrated in three problem areas: socio-economic, race, and international relations. In the first, the question "Am I my brother's keeper?" became one of great insistence with the advent of the Industrial Revolution, a time of crowding into cities and the dependence of many on a few men or, worse yet, on machines. Writing at that time, Thomas Carlyle tells of an Irish widow who, for the support of her three children, appealed to charitable establishments in Edinburgh, where her husband died. Continually rebuffed, she fell exhausted, contracted typhus fever, died, and infected her street. Seventeen others perished as a consequence. Am I my brother's keeper? Carlyle concludes, "Had human creature ever to go lower for proof?"

We have come a long way since that day: society has a conscience; our economic brothers are not so selfishly overlooked in the free world.

Still a greater strain on the concept of brotherhood comes among races—among people who easily believe they are fundamentally different because they look different. For improvement, we have always had the haste-makers and the gradualists. That there is an impatience with gradualism today—in the courts, in the churches, in political parties, in government—is undeniable. The result of this impatience is unrest—on the campus, in the city, within countries and among nations. Too often it is manifested in rioting, strife, and belligerence. The times require that we demonstrate to the hesitant at home and the uncommitted peoples abroad that our ideals are still alive, still rewarding, and worthy of support. A world organized for any one race is living on borrowed time.

Guest EDITORIAL

In international relations, the significance of brotherhood takes new meaning. Today the races, colors, and creeds in the most remote countries are within a few hours' flying time of each other. The world's commerce brings them into daily interchanges, hence the people of underdeveloped areas know there is no permanent need for their plight. They expect better for their children: freedom from exploitation, self-government, education, decent shelter, food with a caloric count above the line at which totalitarianism thrives, and a few of the amenities of life.

These are the rising expectations. The world is afire with them. Here is the stuff out of which democracy makes its allies and a better world, or Communism makes its converts and a worse world.

So in these three areas the spirit of brotherhood still has ample room for exercise. The crux of the problem, as an English political theorist has put it, is that "Men continue to maintain as citizens what they condemn as human beings." We must, therefore, draw our ideals and our lives closer together.

That is what brotherhood means. It is something not merely to believe; it is something to live.

Photos: Photo Trends

Paul Harris in Sculpture

MOST informally and inauspiciously Rotary began 52 years ago this month. A little meeting one night of four young fellows in an engineer's office in Chicago was the first evidence of it. They sat around and talked about engineering, coal, tailoring, and law, which were what they worked at, and about what kind of club they might form. Their ringleader, so to speak, a 35-year-old bachelor lawyer named Paul P. Harris, had definite and long-considered ideas: it would be a classification club—with only one man from each line of business or profession; it would be a good fellowship: it would be helpful to its members. Well, the club grew, took on the name "Rotary" from its rotation of meeting places, and widened its aims. As other clubs like it sprang up and jointly organized and spread ultimately around the world, the name of Paul Harris (who died in 1947) became an honored byword in every clime. And painters, caricaturists, photographers, and sculptors tried to fix his likeness in their mediums. Here, as an anniversary souvenir, are pictures of three such sculptures. The one above is by Wm. Engleman, of Chicago, 1931. The one at top right is by Isoa Morioka, of Japan, 1932. That at right is by Líbero Pierini, of Rio Quarto, Argentina, 1955. None, of course, has been marketed commercially, and that, as Rotarians who knew Rotary's Founder personally, is as Paul would have it.

The Relativi

IN HIS BOOK *My Road to Rotary*, Paul Harris compared Rotary to a great river. "The great river is the sum total of the contribution of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of little brooks and rivulets," he said, "which come tumbling down the hillsides and mountains, singing as they go, eager to cast themselves into the channel of the great river. That is like the growth of Rotary. It has become great because of the self-sacrificing contributions of thousands of Rotarians of many lands."

As we observe another Rotary anniversary, this commentary by Rotary's Founder is a timely one. Note carefully his emphasis: ". . . *great because of the self-sacrificing contributions of thousands of Rotarians of many lands.*"

Today, this once-small stream of service, winding its way through town and city, through local and national boundaries, spanning continents, knowing no natural barrier, has become indeed a "great river," common to many lands.

And today, too, it is a powerful river. The number of acts—individual and collective—of service to mankind, the projects for community improvement, activities to create understanding, the concerted and individual attempts to improve business and professional standards, all rise to an overwhelming tide as Rotarians and Rotary Clubs grow in numerical strength. Our pride in Rotary surges when we think of the thousands of children whose lives have become happy and useful because of the self-sacrificing service of Rotarians who saw a need and undertook to do something about it; or, further, when we reflect on the hundreds of students pursuing their education, building international understanding, because of the aid available through the pyramid of Rotarian interest, building up from The Rotary Foundation and through the loan and scholarship funds of hundreds of Clubs. These are typical acts of individual service. They form the river Paul Harris had in mind.

But note again that the river, as he defined it, is only the sum total of the contribution of countless brooks and rivulets. They are the significant elements, oftentimes overlooked in our present-day tendency, I believe, to be more impressed by the great and rushing river than by the rivulet, the very source of the river's greatness. We become enamoured of statistics and lengthening lines on a graph: 9,265 Clubs, 438,000 Rotarians. We glibly speak of Rotary extending its influence throughout communities in 99 countries, fondly dramatizing its internationality by stating that when a man joins a Rotary Club he thereby becomes associated with like-minded men throughout the world. The act of *joining* is filled with significance, but the new association lacks meaning unless it is understood and regarded for what it is—an *individual* act with accompanying responsibility.

Despite the fact, and it is an impressive one, that Rotary Clubs, through strict adherence to a self-imposed weekly meeting schedule, gather their members together regularly once every seven days, the mere act of coming together, in increasingly large numbers, is not enough. There must be on the part of each Rotarian a consciousness of indi-

By GEORGE R. MEANS

Some anniversary reflections . . . by the Secretary of Rotary International . . . on the sources of organizational strength, the perils of pride in bigness, and the challenges which troubled times and communities lay before the Clubs.

Secretary of Rotary International since January 1, 1953, George Means was a map publisher in his natal city of Bloomington, Ill., for ten years before he joined the staff of Rotary International in 1935. He is the top executive in Rotary's headquarters in Evanston, Ill., where he and his wife, Martha, have their home. He is an active member of the Evanston Rotary Club, an honorary member of the Clubs in Bloomington and Tokyo.

Photo: Stuart-Rodgers

ry of Rotary

vidual responsibility, of gathering together purposefully, with a common goal to be sure, but one which may be reached only as each member contributes his share.

"He is great," says Fielding, "whose strength carries up the most hearts by the attraction of his own." The real strength of Rotary is not in its numbers of Clubs, or members, or regular weekly meetings, but in the heart appeal it has had to all men of understanding. President Lang, in his *Targets*, has reminded us of this: "There is an element of danger in bigness. If we are not careful, we may lose touch with the simple heart of Rotary—its Object: 'to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise.' "

Look back at the ancient empires—empires which grew until they embraced the entire civilized world. The Babylonian empire was one of the greatest, yet its buried ruins hold interest today primarily for archaeologists. The empire of Alexander the Great extended from Greece into India; the entire Mediterranean basin knew the glory of Rome; Ghenghis Khan swept his hordes into Europe from the Far East. These movements were big, and they claimed the loyalties of great masses of men.

The historians say, however, that these civilizations failed to grasp the opportunities presented by their size and strength. They became too unwieldy to develop creative responses to new challenges.

Is there a lesson in this for Rotary International as it approaches extension into 100 countries? Rotary represents in its classification system a cross-section of modern civilization. Do we not, in pondering the lessons of history, need to ask ourselves such questions as:

. . . Is our understanding of Rotary's scope and strength limited by a geographical concept?

. . . Do we fully appreciate the significance of 20 or 30 or 40 men meeting as a Rotary Club once each week?

. . . Do Rotary Clubs have the breadth of imagination to accept the challenges of their times and of their communities?

. . . Do we understand that the true danger of bigness lies in the shrinking of the importance of the individual?

"With all its increases in numbers," a Rotarian from England recently wrote, "Rotary must remain interested in the small things, in the small kindly deeds, in helping lame dogs, in leading the blind, in parcels for the poor and needy, in comforting words to the lonely and sick, in extending the hand of friendship to those far from home, in seeking to see with the other man's eye. . . . Humility must retain its grip on our hearts." As our organization month by month reports progress, as one new Club after another is added to the membership of Rotary International, as each new country comes within its orbit and we grow in numbers, we must keep our feet on the ground.

As this is being written, the Rotary Club of Hanyang, Seoul, Korea, is the newest in the family of Rotary International. Unwilling to pass up the challenges of its community and of the world, the members of this Club will use their imagination and

Rotary in Figures

At 2 P.M., U. S. Central Standard Time on December 26, 1956, there were in the world:

9,265 Rotary Clubs in 99 countries.

438,000 Rotarians

128 new Clubs since July 1, 1956.

248 Rotary Districts.

248 District Governors.

3 Administrative Advisors.

61 Rotary Information Counsellors.

121 current Rotary Foundation Fellows.

705 former Rotary Foundation Fellows.

$2,521,392 in the corpus of The Rotary Foundation (as of November 30, 1956); total contributions to the Foundation since its start in 1947: $4,812,550.

29 living Past Presidents of Rotary International.

their resources, will direct their individual and combined efforts toward solving the problems of their times. *The newest Club and the oldest Club and all between face in their own way the opportunity of applying the ideal of service.*

"Service above self" appeared at first to the Rotarians of a new Club in Australia as just another catchy combination of words, but here is how they described what happened later: "Unlike the friendly atmosphere which greeted us at first like a warm fire, the service side of Rotary took shape slowly but surely, and continued to grow until it was realized that membership in Rotary was truly an 'adventure in service.' There is little doubt among us now that he who puts the greatest effort into Rotary profits most. There is no doubt in our minds that fellowship through service develops into a very real thing. . . . We must guard against using Rotary for Rotary's sake instead of using Rotary for the community. . . ."

There is in Canada a Rotary Club which annually stages what it calls "community night." This is a major effort. In the words of one of the members this is "Rotary's big night and the city's big night. Through it every man, woman, and child in the city and surrounding district, embracing a metropolitan population in excess of 50,000, have an active part in contributing to the local crippled-children fund."

The entire Club works on this project in one way or another. Over a 30-year period the Club has spent in excess of $150,000 for diagnosis, treatment, surgical and clinical operations, and the maintenance of a special nursing service. The Club Secretary adds: "Community night is a thrilling experience, and the end result—seeing local children walk again, or recover the use, partially or wholly, of their limbs, of seeing the cerebral-palsied children at their classes, and the improvement over the years—makes one thankful to Almighty God that the Rotary wheel keeps turning in our community."

Captured by the spirit of service, individual Rotarians, too, find opportunities to further Rotary's Object. A case comes to mind of a Rotarian in the United States who in recent years has accumulated a host of rich and stimulating contacts with young people from every continent. He and his wife refer to these young people as their "adopted children." All have been guests in their home, and they have visited them in their respective countries.

The Governor of this District says: "This is one of the most far-reaching International Service activities I have ever seen. It has grown to such proportions that it daily takes a large part of the time and thought of this Rotarian and his wife. Naturally, they consider it the most important activity of their lives."

Here is another illustration of the real heart-strength of Rotary—that men as individuals are moved to serve, and that they in turn inspire others to serve—a true testimonial to Rotary's internationality and to its greatness.

Let us deal cautiously with Bigness. When we are inclined to think proudly of the size of our organization, let us remember that bigness is a relative thing. A comparison of our current membership of 438,000 Rotarians with a world population of 2½ billion quickly reveals that our strength is not in numbers. But let us at the same time realize, too, that bigness is not necessarily synonymous with greatness. Ruskin says: "Greatness is shown by making small things great under its influence." Our own contribution to Rotary may be small; it may be as simple a thing as participating in the "52-52" project enunciated by President Lang, whereby each Rotary Club is asked to contact a Club in another country for each week of the year—this 52d year of Rotary's growth. The exchange may be simply a greeting, or it can range up to an elaborate exchange of programs and ideas. Whatever it is, or whatever understanding it generates, it is a significant first step in the breaking down of divisive barriers—a small beginning toward a great goal. The important thing, the challenging thing, is for each of the 438,000 Rotarians to make his personal contribution to Rotary, knowing that whatever that contribution may be, it helps to determine the quality of the whole.

A handful of men at a place in old Greece called Thermopylae changed the course of civilization. A tiny shipful of men and women laid the foundations for one of the world's great nations. Each of them could have said: "We're only a few. What can we do?" But with determination, and in humility, each did his part.

It cannot be stressed too often: Rotary's strength, its effectiveness, stems from the individual contribution of each Rotarian, a contribution he alone can make, by life and by deed. Our greatness will always lie in the "self-sacrificing contributions of thousands of Rotarians of many lands."

52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52

Lang

HOW would you and your fellow Rotary Club members like to visit Huddinge, Sweden; St. Joseph, Missouri; Belgrano, Argentina; or a dozen other spots on this globe? You can, at least figuratively speaking, with the "52-52 Project." It's an informative, entertaining way to implement the third of President Gian Paolo Lang's Targets for 1956-57—"Let's Learn More about Each Other"—and a good way to help a bit in the world's struggle for peace. Specifically, President Lang proposes that each Rotary Club form friendly contacts with 52 Rotary Clubs in other lands—one for each Club meeting during the year and one for each of Rotary's 52 years of service. More than 800 Rotary Clubs are participating in this project already through exchange of letters; tape, wire, and disc recordings; books and magazines; and even students. Some of the essentials for the plan are: enlist every Club member in the project; make your communications informal, friendly, and interest provoking; reply warmly to all communications and be prepared to follow through with any proposals of cooperation agreed upon; and ask correspondents if some of their comments of general interest might be published in the local press or elsewhere. The *Official Directory*, of course, with its information on Club size and geographical location, is the best tool for selecting Rotary Clubs in other lands for international contact.

New Life Comes to the Italian South

A report on a remarkable program which is transforming a blighted area into a land of new promise.

By ANDRE VISSON and GUIDO ARTOM

ROCCO SALERNO, a dark-skinned Southern Italian in his 30's, beamed with pride as he showed us his new home. It was a well-built whitewashed house with two good-sized rooms plus a big kitchen with a stove. He could also be proud of the furniture. There were good beds, too, a table and chairs, even a cupboard with dishes and cutlery. "Everything is mine; everything is new," he kept repeating. Before letting us leave, he switched on the electric light and flushed the toilet, with undisguised pleasure in his wonderful possessions. Then he took us outside to show us his new barn and two cows—one to have a calf soon—and his five acres of land already planted to corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

Rocco had good reason to feel proud. Until three weeks ago he and his family (a pregnant wife and four children) had been crammed into a dark hovel, sleeping on straw mats on the earthen floor and cooking over a pan of peat embers. Formerly a poor farmhand, glad to average three months of work out of 12, and now the owner of a fine farm and house, Rocco was like a man whose cherished dream had suddenly come true.

Nor is his a unique case. The same wonderful adventure has happened to 100,000 Southern Italian families since October, 1950, when the Italian Government launched a remarkable, 2-billion-dollar program for the rehabilitation of the South—a land of beautiful scenery but appalling poverty in the lower third of the Italian boot, and including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

For generations this vast area had been considered Italy's stepchild. Its soil, largely waterless, has been unable to support its population, and its lack of natural resources ruled out the development of industries. Even today the average yearly income of a Southern Italian is only $277. A recent survey revealed that of the South's 18 million inhabitants 50 percent are in dire want.

In the past the Southern Italian's only chance to escape misery was to migrate to the industrial North or to seek his luck abroad. (Most of the 8 million Italian-Americans come from Southern Italy.) But now, at last, there is hope that he can improve his lot without leaving the homeland.

To appreciate fully what this rehabilitation program is accomplishing, we first took a look at some of the shanty towns not yet benefiting from its activities, and not soon will we be quite able to wipe out of our memories the sights we saw there. In one village of 12,000 inhabitants a suffocating poverty permeated every shack. Flies swarmed over the undernourished people who stared at us in silence. Even the dogs seemed too emaciated to bark at us. Our guide told us that water was so scarce here that it had to be rationed—not more than a pint a day per inhabitant.

EVERYWHERE on that sad trip we found families of eight or more sharing a single dark, ill-smelling room with a few chickens or a mule—too valuable to be kept outside. In many a market place we saw farmhands, lined up against a wall, waiting listlessly to be hired at 50 cents a day. The Southern Italians do not live on the farmland. Centuries ago, to escape both malaria and the depredation of pirates on the seacoast, they settled in the hills. So they have to get to their work on foot, trudging wearily back late at night over rough mountain roads.

Two slices of dry bread with cheese, tomatoes, or onions make up their noonday meal in the field. In the evening it is bread again, but boiled with oil and spices—a *panata*. They reserve for Sunday the luxury of a thick vegetable soup with macaroni—*minestrone*

Visson

Born in Kiev, Russia, and educated in Western Europe, Andre Visson is an international-affairs expert now living in Washington, D. C.

Artom

Italian-born Guido Artom has a long career as a newspaper correspondent and editor. He makes his home in city of Milan, Italy.

A COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

Matera *Some 20,000 people of this town live in squalid, cavelike habitations. Many towns in the barren Italian South look about the same. However, Government-sponsored rehabilitation and land-reform program is effecting rapid changes. Huge feudal estates are being split into small acreages and sold to rural families; modern apartment houses are being built for urban citizens; and living standards, spurred by the agricultural and industrial activity, are rising.*

—to which a bit of meat is sometimes added.

It was to alleviate such miserable poverty that the rehabilitation program was set up in 1950, to be carried out over a 12-year period. That same year the Italian Parliament also passed the Land Reform Bill, under which some 2½ million acres of large estates were to be expropriated at a fixed price and distributed among landless peasants. Since two-thirds of this land was located in the semifeudal South, the rehabilitation and land-reform programs naturally combined their efforts. And, since the South's economy was predominantly agricultural, most of the public works instigated were for farm development and modernization, with major emphasis on the reclamation of some 8½ million acres of marshy or otherwise unproductive land, and on the improvement of another 5 million acres of mountain basins.

The poverty of generations cannot be wiped out overnight, of course, but during our long journey through the South we found it throbbing with new life wherever we spotted the huge sign with the magic words *Cassa per il Mezzogiorno*, meaning "Fund for the South," and calling attention to some important public-works project. Among the many areas that have been transformed is Sila, a 1,235,000-acre Province in the region of Calabria in the heel of the Italian boot. This is where Rocco lives and, like him, its 400,000 inhabitants do not need to be sold on achievements of the *Cassa* and land reform. They see them wherever they turn.

On miles of barren hills and marshy plains between the mountains and the sea—a zone that was known only a few years ago as the Plain of Death—there had been no sign of human life as far back as anyone could remember, except when the big landowners came to hunt wild boar. Now the hillsides are covered with large patches of lush vegetation. Freshly dug irrigation ditches have brought water to the dry, rocky river beds. The swamps have been drained and transformed into life-bearing soil. New roads, lined with small trees, crisscross the plains and run along the coast. And everywhere, dotting the landscape, are brand-new little houses, white like Rocco's or of pleasing pastel shades, each displaying a sign certifying its proper disinfection by DDT.

The swiftness of the economic transformation in such areas and the corresponding growth of the people's needs and wants are almost incredible. We saw people riding motorcycles, bought on installments and shortly after they had been able to afford the luxury of a pair of shoes for the first time in their lives. One new farmer proudly showed us his new house—but his pride was concentrated on a radio set in the center of his cupboard. "Electric power," he explained, "does not yet reach to this area. But I am buying my radio on installments so I will have it by the time the plant is finished." Like Rocco, he had been a poor farmhand only a few weeks before. The people of Sila have now added milk, meat, and sugar to their diet, and they spend three times as much as they used to on clothing.

Not all the new farmers in the Provinces have houses yet, for only 4,000 have been built. But 15,000 families are busy cultivating the land assigned to them while they wait for their houses to be completed. In the contract giving them title to the property, the new owners undertake to pay 145,000 lire (about $230) a year over a period of 30 years, subject to certain provisions such as failure to cultivate or unauthorized disposal of equipment. In the six years the Sila project has been in effect, only 6 percent of the beneficiaries have defaulted.

To transform the deserts and swamps of Sila into fertile land was a tremendous undertaking. But to transform unskilled peasants, whose families for generations had lived in villages or

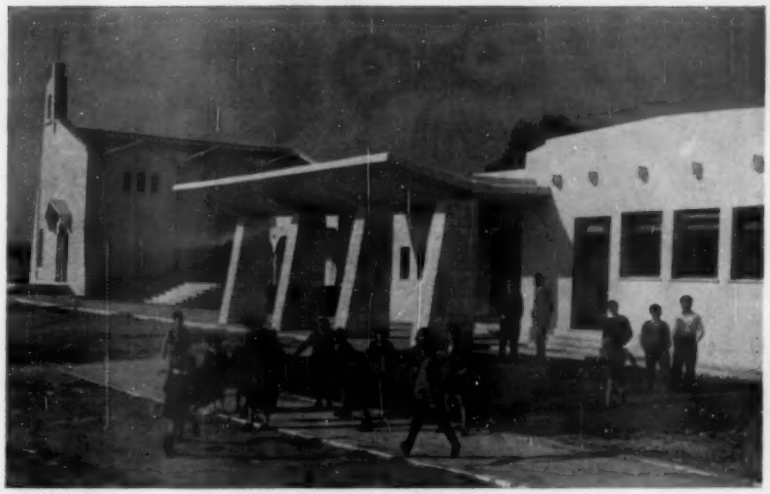
Two essentials for expanding industry and agriculture—water and electricity—are lacking in the South. The San Guliano Dam near Matera is one of the projects under way which is designed to eliminate the problem.

towns, into pioneers on new land is no less an undertaking. Many economic and social problems had to be met. They have to be trained in the use of modern agricultural methods; they have to be helped to overcome loneliness, and encouraged to build themselves into new communities.

Three large demonstration centers introduce them to the latest in dairy farming, poultry raising, orchard and vegetable growing. Agricultural and technical instructors supervise the distribution of equipment, seeds, and livestock. Coöperatives cater to the farmers' needs and help them market their products. Nurseries, schools, churches, and clinics have been set up, and social centers—equipped with libraries and radios—provide diversion and instruction for leisure hours.

Main beneficiaries of the Sila rehabilitation effort are 20,000 families — 120,000 men, women, and children who account for better than a fourth of the area's population. But others are also benefiting from this *Cassa* project. The former gamekeeper of a hunting estate, which divided into 400 small farms, is now supervisor of the coöperative store, serving the same men whom he used to keep away from the hunting grounds. "I like my present job so much better," he told us. "Now I'm doing something *useful*."

Thus far, too, the Sila projects have provided over 6 million man-days of labor, with still more employment to come. And money earned, whether on public works or new farms, means more business for near-by towns: more demands for goods of all kinds, more customers in coffee bars, more moviegoers, more busses on Sila's 600 miles of new or improved roads.



Conca di Oro *The new church and school of this town in the Province of Apulia are a result of the* Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, *or the Southern Italy Development Fund. More than 100,000 families have been assigned to small farms throughout the South; 4,000 have built houses on them. Thousands of other once-idle people are finding work on some of the 60,000 projects approved by the* Cassa. *Many people have been able to buy shoes for the first time in their lives.*

Throughout the South some 103,000 families have now been assigned to small farms, and as many more expect to be settled on the land in the next six years. Meanwhile, up to July, 1956, the *Cassa* had approved 60,000 related projects, among them being 6,000 miles of aqueducts which will supply water to 15 million people in 3,000 communities. There is already a shortage of skilled workers, to cope with which the *Cassa* is providing training equipment for technical schools in 20 Southern cities.

While the *Cassa* concentrates on agriculture, its directors are also aware of the South's need for industrial development. In its first six years the *Cassa,* with some aid from the World Bank, has granted loans to 262 industrial enterprises, for both the expansion of old plants and the building of new.

Intense industrial activity has been launched in Sicily, for example. Here the islanders' innate intelligence, and their poverty combined with their eagerness to obtain full-time jobs, contributed amazingly to the speed with which unskilled men were trained to be skilled workers.

The *Cassa* has also given special attention to tourism, an important source of income in Southern Italy. The breathtaking beauty of the coast between Naples and Sorrento, the ruins of Pompeii, the ancient Greek temples of Paestum and sunny Sicily, have long been listed among the world's great tourist attractions. So the *Cassa* allocated 50 million dollars for scenic roads, and for new archaeological excavations and restorations. Some of these excavations contributed unexpectedly to the agricultural projects: earth containing highly fertile Vesuvius lava was dug from Pompeii, for example, and used to fill the near-by marshy regions, where it helps to grow magnificent orchards.

But the *Cassa's* most important contribution to the development of tourism has been its loans for the construction and modernization of hotels. Until recent years visitors to Southern Italy had to choose between *de luxe* establishments and rudimentary inns. Now the whole [*Continued on page 51*]

Photos: (below) World Bank; (all others) United Nations

The World Bank recently approved a loan of nearly 75 million dollars to the Cassa *for development work in Southern Italy. The President of the World Bank, Eugene R. Black (far right), signs the loan papers.*

GREAT-Grandfather Adoniram got a grand present on his 96th birthday. His insurance company paid him the full face value of his $5,000 life-insurance policy—on account of, statistically, Great-Grandfather Adoniram was supposed to be dead.

Great-Grandfather Adoniram has won a 37,000-to-1 bet. Back in 1868 a small group of professional prognosticators, after considering birth and death rates as far back of that year as statistics were available, decided that the chance of anybody born in 1860 being alive in 1956 was negligible—and that 96, therefore, could be charted as the limit of human longevity, and the pay-off date on life insurance for anybody who "should live so long."

These prophets weren't exactly right in their forecast, but since only one in 37,000 people was 96 in 1956, their margin of error is a hairline, and what Great-Grandfather Adoniram and a few other 96-year-olds collected from the life-insurance companies in 1956 is so thin a slice of approximately 5 billion dollars paid in life-insurance benefits that it would take an electronic micrometer to measure it.

This coterie, group, squad, band, bevy, or body of prophets—you don't say "crowd" because there aren't many of them—can well be called the Guild of Answer Men.

It's a guild with standards of admissibility so high that it has only about 1,000 members in the United States and Canada, perhaps 2,000 in all the world.

The guild is officially known as the International Congress of Actuaries, and it celebrated its 100th birthday in 1948.

The actuarial profession is, however, much more than 108 years old. Several centuries older, in fact. But its first integration was in 1848 when the British Institute was formed, and it is mostly since that date that the work of the actuary has developed from a somewhat hit-or-miss, trial-and-error method based on scattered and inadequate figures, to a scientific system founded on inexorable mass statistics of births, deaths, taxes, and compound interest. And the actuary, as a logical consequence, has branched out into research in economics, business, health, sociology, and war. Actuarial estimates of military casualties due to illness proved almost exact during World War II, and Operations Research—which will be mentioned a little later—was an intricate actuarial naval job only recently revealed.

So far as the records show, the Equitable Society of England, one of the earliest life-insurance companies—established in 1762—was also the first to have an officially titled actuary, William Mosdell, though others had functioned in the manner of actuaries long before that. In a sense the original actuary was Domitius Ulpianus, a Roman, who made the first known mortality table—the Ulpian, used as late as 1700—back in A.D. 220.

The beginnings of modern actuarial science, however, are found in the permutations of the dicing table and the calculations of the card players. Blaise Pascal, the prodigy born in 1623, who invented much of the abstruse mathematics used by actuaries today, made the first known study of probabilities, based on the fall of a pair of dice thrown a countless number of times. Abraham De Moivre, a Frenchman, in 1718 published another, and more elaborate, study of probabilities, in which he used dice and cards as his main sources, but later applied the same method of estimating changes to figuring human mortality and expectancy of life.

Edmund Hoyle, who was the combined Goren, Culbertson, and Ostro of his time, and still the classic card authority, not only had card chances figured to decimal accuracy, but published a book on life expectancy in 1742—"according to Hoyle."

(Now, 200 years later, a brilliant member of the Actuarial Society—and the youngest entrant it ever had—is Oswald Jacoby, one of the contract-bridge masters, and author of several books on bridge and other card games. It is intriguing to see how Mr. Jacoby, in his writings, applies his actuarial technique to the estimation of the probabilities and certainties of little and grand slams, pairs, straights, flushes, and full houses.)

A French contemporary of Hoyle, and one who also derived his actuarial inspiration from the study of cards, was M. Buffon. In introducing a life-expectancy table he had devised he couched his remarks in gambling terms when he wrote, in 1740, "By my table we may bet 1 to 1 a new-born infant will live eight years, that a child of one year old will live 33 years more, that a child of full two years old will live 33 years and five months more, that a man of 30 will live 28 years more, that a man of 40 will live 22 years longer, and so through the ages."

Edmund Halley, discoverer of Halley's comet, was, however—without benefit of dice or cards—to prepare the first successor to the Ulpian table. Halley's table is known as the Breslau because it was a study of expectancy based on birth and death statistics of 1693 in the city of Breslau, Germany, earliest municipality to record vital statistics.

It is on such statistics that accurate actuarial work depends. Lack of that kind of data in mass amounts is the chief reason early actuaries had to guess and theorize as to mortality and expectancy; it is also the chief reason life-insurance business itself was mostly guess and gamble until the middle of the 19th Century.

SO, many of the greatest mathematical geniuses in history—John De Witt, James Dodgson, Sir Isaac Newton, William Simpson, and James Finlaison—had to make their calculations as to insurance rates on incomplete statistics from small English towns like Northampton and Carlisle, since London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Edinburgh had no adequate records of their citizens' lives and deaths.

This statistical situation was a little better, though not much, when Dr. Edward Wigglesworth made the first American Mortality Table in 1789, and when Nathaniel Bowditch became the first officially named American actuary in 1804.

Even though mass statistics be-

A VOCATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

About a small guild of prophets who figure on you. Meet the actuaries.

THE ANSWER MEN

By

Berton Braley

Author and Essayist

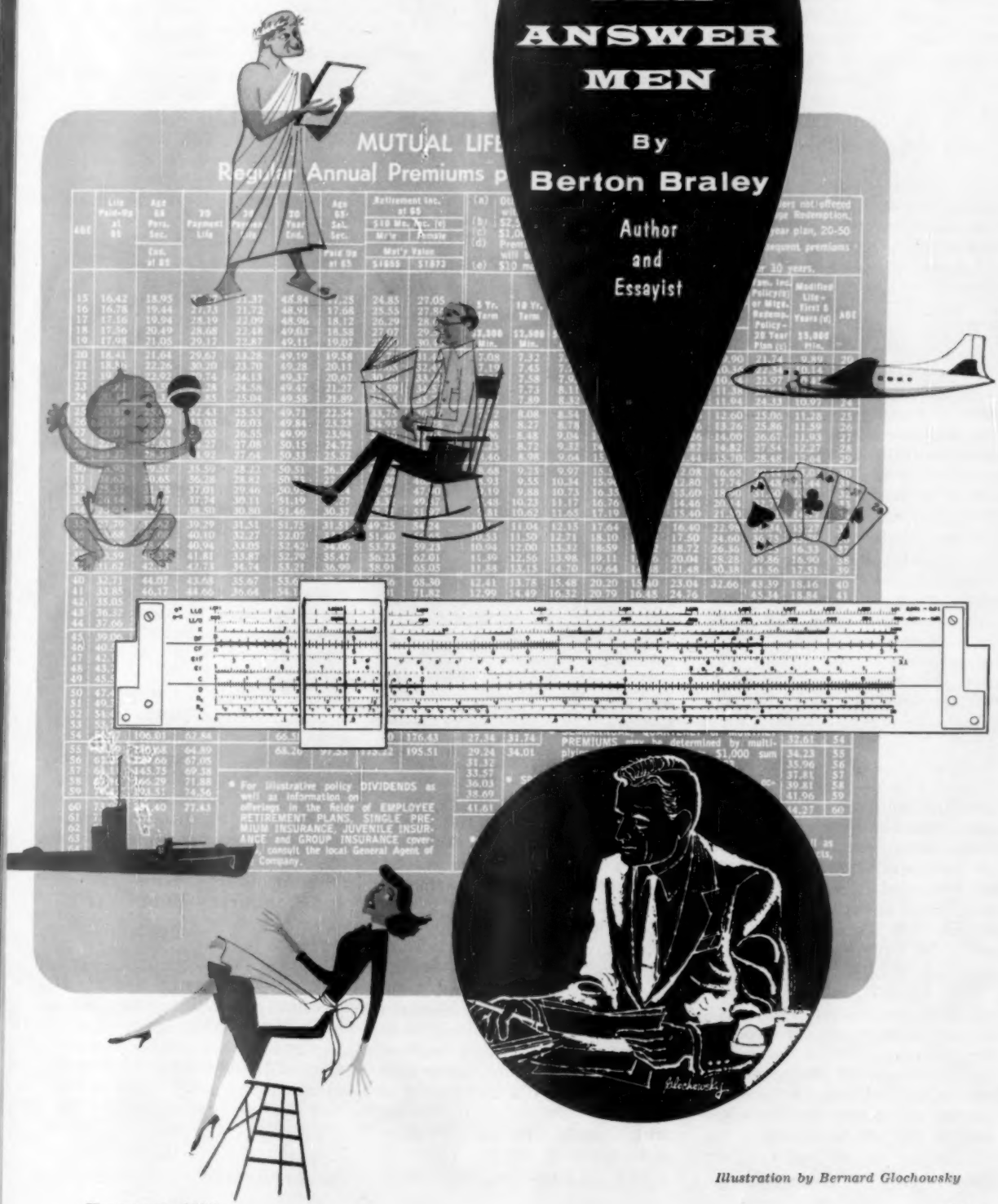


Illustration by Bernard Glochowsky

gan to be more extensive at about the time the British Institute of Actuaries was organized in 1848, the kind of figures on which the modern actuary can prognosticate to the third decimal point were not available until 20 English life-insurance companies combined to produce the British Life Tables in 1901, though Sheppard Homans' American Experience Table (produced some 50 years earlier) was a prognosis on which life insurance in the United States built soundly and successfully.

TODAY the life-insurance actuary has mass statistics on which to base his calculations. The U. S. Census Bureau, the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, State, War, and Interior furnish him libraries of figures and stacks of charts; States, cities, and private industries provide their records; banks, associations, institutes, and libraries add marching miles of numbers and tons of totals. And the life-insurance actuaries have also all the statistical resources of their own most statistical of businesses to consult, study, and survey.

Which is why the modern actuary knows all about you—not you personally, but you as a statistical unit among millions. As such a unit he knows when you were born, of what kind of parents, how many brothers and sisters you have, your height, weight, color of hair and eyes; whether or not you drink or smoke; your job and your salary; your religion and race; when you'll marry; when you'll die and what of. He also knows a thousand and one little details about your likings and hates, your amusements and hobbies, that the infinite array of statistics at his command reveals about the impersonal statistical you. He is, as stated at the opening of this piece, the Ultimate Authority on the Facts of Life.

For instance, among the matters discussed at the London Conference of 1948 were the effect of the decrease of infant mortality on the longevity of grownups (they live longer); the fact that plagues do not only eliminate the weaker mortals but weaken the vitality of the strong; that air travel is safer on scheduled lines, and new pilots are more prone to accident than old ones; that demography—the study of population—is a must in all economic planning; and that actuarial knowledge of diseases and its statistical importance was one of the greatest factors in maintaining the health of the fighters in the Second World War.

Much more dramatic is the now-it-can-be-told story of the last—it's to be hoped—war: "Operations Research" in which actuaries played a vital part.

It began September 25, 1942, when a letter was sent by the Actuarial Society of America and the Institute of American Actuaries to all members and students. It was signed by Dr. Phillip M. Morse, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and it read:

"Recently the opportunity has arisen for the use of men with actuarial training in war-research projects. . . . The work consists of the statistical analysis of various kinds of military data, and the drawing of conclusions upon which actions can be based. It may involve, from time to time, long hours of concentrated effort. . . . In addition to the requisite training in statistics, a certain amount of experience in the practical applications of statistics is valuable, and additional training or experience in physics or electronics is particularly desirable."

When the actuaries who volunteered reported for duty, they found themselves assigned to the naval job of antisubmarine warfare, at a time when Nazi submarines were sinking nearly everything that sailed.

Pascal, De Moivre, and Hoyle must have looked down at the actuaries with prideful approval as they saw how their doctrine of probabilities was applied to this vital problem. The Operations Research group, which grew to 80 in a few months, gathered statistics on ships, convoys, known numbers of U-boats, available escorts, areas to be covered, actual sinkings, and estimated chances of each ship sailing. From this they estimated the life expectancy of shipping, the chance of contact with U-boats, and the provisions to be made to prevent contact or to sink the attackers. They worked out the technique, on the basis of probabilities, for the size, number, and distribution of depth charges to be used against U-boats.

As preventive measures were designed to meet Nazi methods, the actuaries also had to apply their doctrine of probabilities—always based on actual figures—as to when the Nazis would find new methods of attack.

Later, in the Pacific, this actuarial technique was used in improving the performance and decreasing the mortality of American submarines in their war on the Japanese.

Operations Research also was concerned with the Japanese *kamikaze* attacks on U. S. naval vessels, and on its studies and techniques more effective countermeasures were worked out—particularly as to the amount and distribution of antiaircraft fire. Similar actuarial tactics were used in planning the artillery and aircraft support for American shore landings on enemy-held beaches.

While Operations Research had only nine actuaries and nine actuarial students among its eventual personnel of 80, Admiral King's report on its work gives a large measure of credit for the success of Operations Research to the studies made and techniques devised by these 18 specialists in commutations, permutations, and probabilities.

THAT is a war demonstration of the fact that from Pascal on, actuaries have been the pioneers in research—first to adopt the scientific method of finding the facts and building on them. Actuaries originated old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, social security, and disability insurance, and are responsible for the system on which practically all forms of insurance—fire, marine, and health—are predicated.

They're a select outfit, the actuaries. To climb to the heights of celestial mathematics they must scale requires four years of college and at least four years, thereafter, of more and more intricate examinations. Only about one in four of those who start makes the grade. When they've made it, however, they are sitting rather pretty. The [*Continued on page 54*]

For Hungary

Rotary Clubs all over the world are sending aid to Hungary's refugees.

Here are the reports from some of them.

ON OCTOBER 23, 1956, newspapers around the world noted a student demonstration in the streets of Budapest, a demonstration that portended the turmoil which has put Hungary in tragic headlines ever since.

In the subsequent weeks more than 125,000 Hungarians have reportedly fled westward into Austria, with more pouring in at a rate of 2,400 a day. There many of them huddle, thankful for the aid in the form of food, clothing, and medicine being sent them by sympathetic individuals, organizations, and Governments all over the world.

Quick to respond to the Hungarians' plight were many Rotary Clubs and individual Rotarians. Early one morning in late October two members of the Rotary Club of Passau, Germany—Dr. Rudolph Hellge, a surgeon, and Hans Wittlinger, a cash-register retailer—climbed in the cab of a truck and headed for the Austria-Hungary border some 200 miles away. Their mission: the delivery of a shipment of critically needed medicine to the Hungarian people.

The medicine, mostly antibiotics, was purchased by the 20 members of the newly formed Passau Rotary Club, who collected 5,300 *Deutsche marks* (about $1,275 U. S.) for that purpose. Other contributions had swelled the value of the load to 7,000 marks.

"We drove to the border town of Nickelsdorf," Rotarian Hellge reported upon his return. "The road leading to the Hungarian border was entirely without traffic. Arriving at a priest's house, which served as a sort of collection center and which was overrun with all kinds of people, we were lucky to meet two doctors from Budapest who had come to the border to get medical supplies."

Rotarian Wittlinger has made three trips to the Hungarian border carrying medical supplies. On one of them he crossed the border and took pictures of the tragic scenes in Hungary. Just before he left on one of the trips he met a Rotarian of Hackensack, New Jersey, who handed him a $10 bill to help with the work being done.

Other Rotary Clubs, too, have sent aid to the victims. The Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, cabled $2,000 to Max Dietrich, Governor of Rotary District 99 (Austria), after he and the Rotary Club of Vienna cabled their willingness to administer these funds for Hungarian relief. The Rotary Club of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, donated $1,000 to the Hungary Relief Fund.

Rotary Clubs in Boston, Massachusetts, and vicinity are collecting clothing for the victims. So are the Rotary Clubs of Hollywood, California, and Lincoln, Nebraska, to name only a few.

Three Clubs—Americus, Georgia; Greensboro, Alabama; and Maud, Oklahoma—hope to help a Hungarian family settle in each of their respective areas. The members of the Rotary Clubs of Castle Shannon, Beaver Falls, and Verona-Oakmont (all in Pennsylvania); Norwich, Connecticut; and Welch, West Virginia, have given contributions. Other Clubs are employing unusual fund-raising devices. The St. Matthews, Kentucky, Rotary Club went without food at a regular meeting, donating the cost of the meal to Hungarian relief. The Miami, Arizona, Club donated funds usually used for its annual Christmas party.

Photo: United Press

Frightened and alone, a poorly clad little girl watches hopefully for her parents. They became separated during their escape from Hungary. Red Cross workers set her in this open spot so that the parents might spot her.

The Rotarians of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, donated an amount equal to the cost of one of their luncheons to the Hungarian Relief Fund of the Red Cross.

While Rotary and other aid pours in to help the victims of the strife, the fate of the nation, in which 15 Rotary Clubs once flourished (1925-41), lies partially in the outcome of deliberations of the United Nations General Assembly, which is under the leadership of Prince Wan Waithayakon (see page 42).

Many Rotarians and Rotary Clubs have asked what they can do to help, and some have called upon Rotary International to take corporate action to endorse a program of Hungarian relief or to bring influence to bear on Governments or to make proposals to the United Nations. Rotary International does not undertake to collect or administer special Rotary relief funds in time of disaster when there are competent existing agencies already at work in the field.

The policy of Rotary International in International Service calls upon each Rotarian to make his individual contribution to the achievement of the ideal inherent in the fourth avenue of service. This is exactly what many Rotarians are doing in working through existing agencies such as the Red Cross, CARE, and religious and civic agencies with facilities for providing relief.

If Rotary Clubs and Rotarians prefer to send contributions direct to Rotary Clubs near Hungary, they may do so, but should first ascertain that such Clubs are in position and willing to receive and administer such contributions. This is in accordance with action by the Convention of Rotary International.

* * *

Rotarians of the U.S.A. who are interested in sponsoring one or more Hungarian refugees should send complete information concerning available employment and housing and other pertinent facts to Tracy S. Vorhees, Coördinator of Hungarian Refugee Relief Program, Room 2B 938, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C. This office has been established by the President of the United States to set up effective machinery for providing jobs, housing, and other assistance to the 21,500 Hungarian refugees who will be admitted to the United States.

Danny Kaye and

Mr. Kaye

A FEW WEEKS ago Danny Kaye was on the stage in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., and we went to see his show. Having, yes, *ached* with laughter at his indescribable antics but having also seen his deep humanity which has led him to travel the world (without pay) as goodwill ambassador for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, we asked him next day whether we might interview him on the subject. Better still, might we bring some youngsters to interview him? "If it's for UNICEF, come ahead," he said . . . and we did, with six Chicago-area students commended by their journalism and English teachers as "tops." So we swarmed into Mr. Kaye's hotel room and for 45 minutes heard what you hear here. It is our symposium-of-the-month. Should there be a reader who has never heard of Mr. Kaye, it should be said that he is a 44-year-old screen and stage entertainer (one of the highest paid in the U.S.A.) who was born in Brooklyn, New York, of Russian-immigrant parents. Speaking of children, Mr. Kaye has a daughter of his own—Dina, age 9.—*The Editors.*

Eight "clips" from The Secret Life of Danny Kaye, *his UNICEF movie. This one shows him at Gnocchi School for Handicapped Boys in Rome . . . with a completely delighted new "pal."*

The young Greek miss strapped to the tilting board is a spastic. The uninhibited Mr. Kaye knows a way to make her forget it for a bit.

Barbara: Being an entertainer, how did you become interested in UNICEF, Mr. Kaye?

Mr. Kaye: There are a number of ways I became interested in it. I think primarily it stems from a long association with children. Let me put it this way and it will make it easier for you to understand: Most of the people in my profession have an extracurricular interest of some sort—a heart society, cancer prevention—some kind of activity in which they can function as a private citizen. I have been working with children for many, many years in the United States. There's a friend of mine named Maurice Pate who is executive director of UNICEF.* I made a trip with him back from Europe and he suggested I stop at some of the UNICEF installations in the Far East—Japan, Korea, Burma, India, and so on—and then come back and write a magazine article or go on the radio about UNICEF so that more people could find out what it is doing in the world. I said, "Sure, I'll go. And, as a matter of fact, I'll take my camera along."

That statement exploded—and the first thing I knew I had two cameramen. Paramount Films got excited about it all. They gave me the cameraman and the film, and away we went and made a documentary film in the East. When it was completed, they gave it all as a contribution to UNICEF. The film was released world-wide and all proceeds were turned over to UNICEF. That is why I became interested and that's why I'll continue to be interested in UNICEF. It is an organization that is so darned impressive and one that so few know anything about. If you could see little children being saved around the world, then you would see why I think this is one

*For an article by Mr. Pate in THE ROTARIAN, see *Report on Child Health*, August, 1956, issue.—EDS.

The greatest of clowns? Maybe so. All he has to do is lie down on a bench and Israeli schoolboys and girls howl!

Friends on UNICEF

Photos: (above) Robert A. Placek; (all others) CBS Television

IN H. NOPARSTAK, 17
Senn High School
Chicago, Ill.

TRUMAN R. CASTLE, 13
Avoca (Grammar) School
Wilmette, Ill.

ANITA LEICHENGER, 17
Evanston Twp. High School
Evanston, Ill.

HENRY L. FEUERZEIG, 19
Niles Twp. High School
Skokie, Ill.

MR. KAYE, 44
Screen and Stage Star
U.S.A.

JOEL HENNING, 17
New Trier Twp. High School
Winnetka, Ill.

BARBARA CAVETT, 13
Avoca (Grammar) School
Wilmette, Ill.

of the most worth-while organizations I have ever been connected with.

Joel: All of us would like to know what is your connection with UNICEF, Mr. Kaye. Just how do you work with it?

Mr. Kaye: I travel on a United Nations diplomatic passport. I am ambassador-at-large for the children of the world through UNICEF, and as such I've travelled 100,000 miles and visited 24 countries. The last trip I made was in the Middle East. The motion pictures we made on this 11-nation tour will be used on a television program on the CBS network early in December. It will be a report of the work UNICEF has been doing in the Middle East.* I am firmly and honestly convinced that this is an organization that merits the support of all Governments.

There are 88 nations that have contributed to UNICEF. Every contribution made by these nations is entirely voluntary. It is a wonderful thing to see people from different countries—all creeds, all colors, all religious beliefs—working toward one specific goal.

Henry: What, in your opinion, is its main function?

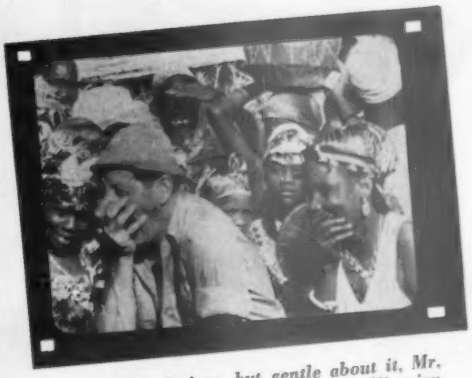
Mr. Kaye: Its primary function is to see that children live. In India alone 30 percent of the children die before they are 5 years old. Half of that 30 percent die before they are one year old. What UNICEF does is to try to protect children from disease and hunger, and to show mothers how to care for their babies. When I was in India, UNICEF hoped to inoculate 50 million children. By June it had already inoculated 25

In a Belgrade theater Mr. Kaye gets into a dancing-doll act, to the vast amusement of the dolls and the large Yugoslavian audience.

Yugoslavia's Marshall Tito welcomes Mr. Kaye, and encourages his UNICEF work.

There come the more formal moments with the grownups and Government officials . . . this one also in Israel.

*This program was the Edward R. Murrow show "See It Now," telecast December 2, 1956. It was given an international production, with 28 countries scheduling it, in addition to the U.S.A. In nations with small TV audiences, the film may be obtained for showing in theaters.—Eds.



Master of mimicry, but gentle about it, Mr. Kaye imitates a laughing girl in a Nigerian leper colony and makes her laugh the more.

million children. Actually 33 million children were vaccinated with the BCG vaccine.

In Burma UNICEF is dealing with yaws. A high percentage of the people have it. This disease is slowly being wiped out. UNICEF is establishing maternal and welfare centers and the children are being taken care of. The children in these countries could live if they had any kind of attention at all. So many of them never reach the age of 9. I have a daughter who is 9½ years old, and if I could leave her any legacy it would be a better world in which to live.

Barbara: What if the parents in these countries can't afford to pay?

Mr. Kaye: Honey, nobody pays for anything. All these nations pool their resources into one central organization with headquarters in New York, and then local teams of doctors, nurses, and technicians go to work with UNICEF medicines, vitamins, and milk. The children and parents never pay for what they are getting. Most people think that all we do is send money and it is just being used in these lands. That is not completely true. No country gets help from UNICEF unless it asks for it. When it asks, the country matches each contribution—either in manpower or in money. Thailand, for example, gives its contribution in rice. UNICEF then helps the teams of doctors and nurses and technicians, who help the people set up their own welfare and health centers, and then the local governments take on from there. Everywhere they are being shown how to set up and work in these centers.

Truman: What are some of the conditions in these countries, some of the diseases?

Mr. Kaye: Some of the diseases are yaws, tuberculosis, trachoma, leprosy, malaria, and dysentery. We worked with 400 lepers in Algeria. Malaria is a large, large problem UNICEF is trying to solve. All these diseases are being worked on in these various countries. Here in America we don't hear much about smallpox because children are vaccinated. There's none of these other diseases here because of our health standards. But remember that in many of these nations I visited they don't have electric lights, they don't have water fit to drink, they live in villages under the most primitive conditions. Diseases spread under these conditions. UNICEF is trying to educate these people to manage the kind of epidemics that take the lives of so many children.

Joel: The other night I saw your show—and you did a good job of it—and you explained your philosophy of show business, such as the fact that you don't save your best joke for last so that you can go off the stage with lots of laughter and applause. You have a definite philosophy about entertaining. Have you one for reaching the children of these various nations?

Mr. Kaye: I believe what you're asking me is this: How do I communicate with children who have different languages, different customs, different environments? Children react the same, exactly the same, the world over. Their environments may be different, their customs may be different, their languages may be different, but they react exactly the same. Any time a child understands you want to help him, there is a basis for communication. Any time a child holds out his hand and you help him, there is a basis for communication. Any time an adult is willing to make an idiot of himself with children, you have some basis for communication. I made an idiot of myself for these children, and so I was able to reach them. I'd dance, walk funny, make faces, and mimic them—and they would laugh. They all want sympathy, affection, love—and to be happy.

Irwin: After visiting these countries, Mr. Kaye, how do you then help UNICEF?

Mr. Kaye: Part of my job is to bring information back to the U. S. and other English-speaking countries of the world so that people will be aware of the needs of underprivileged children. Part of my job is to make adults realize that if they don't assume the responsibility for seeing that children grow into adults, there won't be any future for anyone. We've got to make them realize that when these children grow up to become adults and citizens of the world, there will be greater understanding among the children of these children because of our efforts.

Anita: You've given us some general background of your work for these children. Are there some particular incidents you could tell us about?

Mr. Kaye: Yes, there are many. For example, I was in Thailand —Bangkok it was—and there was a little boy who was, say, 9 or 10 years old. He had yaws—from his toes to his little head he was ridden with ulcerous sores. They were very unpleasant to see. I was told, "You can't show that on the screen." I said, "If I can't show that on the screen, I don't want to make the picture at all. I want to show exactly what is happening. I don't want people to think that everything is sugar-coated and nice."

WHEN the medical teams went to work in Thailand, they found a high percentage of the people there had this disease. We photographed this child with yaws in his absolute bare stage. Then they gave him one shot of penicillin from UNICEF. When we photographed him two weeks later, he was completely cured. Sometimes it takes two shots. One shot costs 4½ cents—so from a 4½-cent shot of penicillin this boy will live and grow to be a useful, capable adult. Maybe later on he will work a tiny plot of earth for a living, but if it hadn't been for that shot he wouldn't live to be that useful,

capable adult. Without that help he could never function as an adult. The story is told in the film *Assignment Children.*

Irwin: How can U. S. children help? I've heard of the "Trick or Treat for UNICEF" program that the kids use on Halloween.

Mr. Kaye: That's one way. In 1956 in more than 7,000 communities in the U. S. children collected over half a million dollars. That helped UNICEF buy a lot of penicillin, powdered milk, vaccines, ointments, and all the rest. You will probably find that in your community there are churches, civic groups, or other organizations sponsoring a UNICEF activity.

YOU may want to join with them in helping UNICEF. If you know about UNICEF, and if you hear enough about it, and if you see enough about it, you may feel enough about it to want to do something.

Anita: I'd like to learn more about your last tour for UNICEF.

Joel: And were heads of Governments anxious to help you in the lands you visited, or was there apathy on their part?

Mr. Kaye: My last tour was a 50,000-mile mission that covered 11 European nations. The coöperation given us was splendid. There was no apathy. I had interviews with Tito of Yugoslavia, the President of Turkey, the President of France, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel, the President of Italy, Anthony Eden of England, the Sultan of Morocco. Whether they would agree on anything else, I don't know. But they all said this: that the hope for the future is the welfare of our children. And the welfare of our children is UNICEF's purpose. That purpose, I might add, makes UNICEF the one agency of the United Nations about which there is complete accord. So, in answer to your question, I was received with open arms and given all the possible coöperation I could have had.

Joel: Have you ever thought of doing a tour of Russia?

Mr. Kaye: I'd go any place, be willing to go any place, to tell the UNICEF message to the world.

Truman: How do you travel in these countries, Mr. Kaye? Do you travel the way the people of the country do, or do you ride around in a car?

Mr. Kaye: We fly most of the time. When we get there, we usually travel by car. When it's impossible to travel by car, we go by camel. We've travelled by jeep also. We reached a place in India by air and landed in the middle of a desert. From there we went by car for about 3½ hours. When it became impossible to take the car, we went by camel. We visited places where people have never seen an automobile.

Anita: We don't know much about your European trip. Will you tell us about it?

Mr. Kaye: Honey, that was just completed a few months ago. We shot a lot of film on that trip—we shot film in England, France, Switzerland, Greece, Italy, Turkey, Israel, Yugoslavia, Spain, Morocco, Nigeria. People have heard a lot about the Middle-East trip, but there hasn't been much on the European trip. There was one place we went to—Zagora, French Morocco. We drove from Casablanca across the desert to this little Moroccan village of 2,000 people. And all 2,000 had trachoma! That's an eye disease that can lead to blindness. But now it is being wiped out there for teams are teaching the school children to put antibiotic ointment given them by UNICEF in their own eyes and to treat each other. These people had never seen doctors before, or used medicine. So the children are educating the parents in these matters.

Truman: What is trachoma like?

Mr. Kaye: It's a disease of the eye. It's a contagious form of conjunctivitis. The treatment is fairly simple, but the people have to be taught how to do it. I don't think we have any in the U. S. It's like any disease—if you're able to treat it in the early stages, it can be cured.

Irwin: Did you find the people of these countries wary of foreigners?

Mr. Kaye: No. They came from all over to see us wherever we went. They showed no fear or suspicion. There was a little girl about 6 years old who was getting TB vaccine. Her mother put her arm out to be inoculated, too. In that way she, too, showed her belief in us. Parents are being taught to accept the health standards and the aid being given to their children.

Barbara: Are the children afraid of shots and vaccinations?

Mr. Kaye: Honey, children are the same the world over. If we lined up 100 children right down on the corner here, they would act exactly the same as the children in Morocco, Thailand, India, and all the other places. Some would step forward right away, some would begin bawling before they even were hurt. Some are shy and withdrawn, some are forward. They don't behave any differently. Are you scared of vaccinations?

Barbara: No . . . well, once in a while.

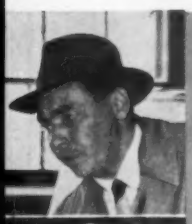
Henry: What can we do to get some of these ideas back to the people we know?

Mr. Kaye: I wouldn't presume to advise anybody on how he could help UNICEF except to say you can write your local or national committee for UNICEF for more information about the Children's Fund, and you can let your Government know that you individually believe in UNICEF and want it to continue to back the organization. But this I will presume to tell you: Children are the common denominator of mankind, and their welfare is the common concern of all of us. They all must be given the same chance to live, and one of the ways to give them that chance is to support the work of UNICEF.

And here Mr. Kaye puts smiles on the faces of children at an orphanage near Ankara, Turkey. "They're the same," he says, "the world over."

HOW ROTARIANS LIVE

A Family of FINLAND



Rotarian Paavo Hillu, 38, is an engineer and head of plywood firm.

Hilkka Hillu, homemaker and nurse, is busy wife and mother.

Liisa, 10, is in the fourth grade, likes to play the piano.

Vesa, 6, soon goes to school, likes sports, is learning how to ski.

AMONG the magnificent medieval castles of Finland is a towered fortress on Lake Vanajavesi in Hämeenlinna. Its history dates back to the 13th Century, when Swedish crusades entered the Province of Häme to spread Christian beliefs among pagan tribes. In Finnish, *linna* means castle, and the towns of Hämeenlinna, Savonlinna, and others are proud of the ancient structures that stand within or near their boundaries.

In Hämeenlinna (population 26,000) lives the Rotary family featured in this third installment of "How Rotarians Live." They are the Paavo Hillus: Rotarian Hillu, 38, is general manager of a plywood-manufacturing company; wife Hilkka is a homemaker and professional nurse; daughter Liisa, 10, soon completes her fourth year in elementary school; and son Vesa, 6, begins school next Fall.* They live in a comfortable company-owned house near the plywood factory, and have tenants in the house they own.

In this independent republic of over 4 million—the only country in the Soviet sphere of influence where democracy survived — national and family traditions are strong. Jurors take an oath in terms prescribed in 1734; the President is elected on February 15 because on that date, 600 years ago, Finnish peasants first voted; and skiing comes soon after learning to walk.

Family traditions

* To learn how this typical Rotary family was selected from among the 88 Rotary Clubs in Finland, see *The Editors' Workshop*, page 4.

Like his engineer father, Vesa likes things mechanical.

Typical of little girls everywhere, Liisa loves to play with dolls, and has a doll house and miniature furniture in her room.

are no less strong. For the Hillus and their kin, October 10 has been a festive day for four generations, the day for weddings and for baptisms. Paavo and Hilkka were married on October 10, after a courtship helped along by the earlier marriage of Hilkka's brother to Paavo's sister.

Traditional, too, in the Finnish character is a dogged tenacity that has helped the Finns in battle, in sports, and in building a prosperous economy out of their natural resources. The Finnish word for this determination is *sisu*. Paavo Hillu meets his hardest business problems with it, and earlier used it to overcome the crippling effects of a broken hip in childhood. As a youth he organized football and ice hockey games. During Finland's "Winter War" with Russia he served in the artillery, and in World War II he was an infantry sergeant. Though Finland has universal military service for men 19 to 60, ex-soldier Hillu is exempt.

In Hämeenlinna he is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of an industrial planning body. Mrs. Hillu, between her household duties, is active in nursing societies, does needlework, and shares with her husband a preference for the hearthside pleasures of life. She is proud that her country was the first in Europe to grant women the right to vote.

Photos: (pp. 22-27) A. A. van Eijsden from Three Lions

The family automobile, a Swedish make, gets an under-the-hood look from Engineer Hillu. It is driven 10,000 to 12,000 miles a year.

(Continued on next page)

Their home is among their best joys: a place where the good life is best shared!

As he makes his rounds of the plywood plant he manages, Paavo Hillu stops to talk with two associates. Logs are floated from the forests to the factory. Birch is used to make the plywood.

The Hillu working day also has its quota of conferences like this one with two plant executives. A daily check is made of production schedules, shipping orders, log supply, and other operational matters.

For Paavo It's Timb

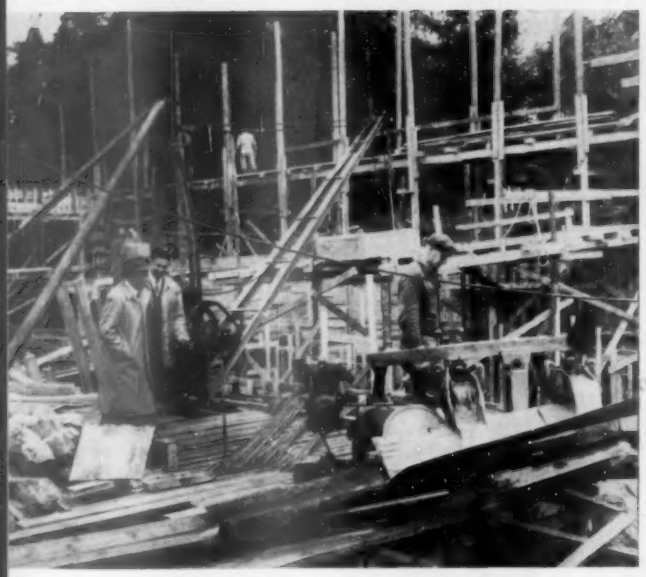
A new truck is inspected by Manager Hillu, with a mechanic giving him firsthand information about the vehicle's efficiency. Motor transport is increasing in Finland with the building of more highways.

A strip of plywood is personally checked by "the boss" to make certain that a new batch of the product meets the company's specifications. Finland leads the world in the export of plywood.

FINLAND'S economic backbone is wood. Her forests, her "green gold," cover an area seven times larger than Belgium, making this North country the most wooded nation in Europe for its size. Thousands of lumberjacks, many of whom are farmers who turn to lumbering when snow covers the ground, send more than 150 million logs to the sawmills each year.

As general manager of Hämeen Vaneri, a plywood- and chipboard-manufacturing company employing some 300 men and women, Paavo Hillu works a 42-hour week. "But usually more," he says, "because we operate three shifts." Finland is the largest exporter of plywood in the world, and 'round-the-clock factory operation helps meet tough production schedules. Membership in two trade associations keeps Paavo Hillu in close touch with the industry's problems and advancements.

Of his managerial duties, he says, "I try not to be bound to my desk by paper work. I make daily trips through the plant, and when there is a production problem I go where it exists and talk with the men themselves." The benefit from this personal touch is two-



In the plant's plywood division, stacks of veneer await additional processing. The Hämeen Vaneri company employs 300 workers. . . . A graduate engineer, Paavo Hillu supervises (left) building of chipboard plant.

ery Day. . .But on Mondays, Rotary

fold: it has given General Manager Hillu firsthand knowledge of every phase of plant production, and it has created good labor-management relations in his company.

Of course, Rotarian Hillu knows that good labor relations require more than daily visits with workers. In Finland the eight-hour day has long been standard; paid holidays, accident insurance, and old-age pensions are guaranteed by law; strict legislation governs the employment of women and minors; vacations with pay have been given since the '20s, with 12 days being the standard period since 1946. All labor relations between employers and workers are set down in collective agreements made with the trade unions.

Besides sound labor policies, Finland has two forces of Nature which work for lumbering, as well as for the textile, glass and ceramics, metal, and other industries. One is the network of waterways which covers the entire country—Finland has more than 60,000 lakes—and makes the transport of logs from forest to sawmill easy and cheap. The other is also water, but in the form of countless rapids and waterfalls used for hydroelectric power; Finland has no coal deposits and no oil. This natural source of power, however, has limitations: Finland is a comparatively flat country, and the cost of building power plants is extremely high.

During these busy days, Paavo Hillu sets aside time for Rotary. He joined in 1954; his classification is "plywood manufacturing." The 33-man Hämeenlinna Club was founded in the prewar year of 1938, and was one of seven Finnish Rotary Clubs that met throughout World War II. Today there are 88 Finnish Rotary Clubs in three Districts, with a total membership of more than 2,800. Like your Rotary Club, these in Finland meet weekly, bring fine speakers to their rostrums, hold ladies' nights, and sponsor Club projects. They forego the luncheon badges, however, and generally do not sing.

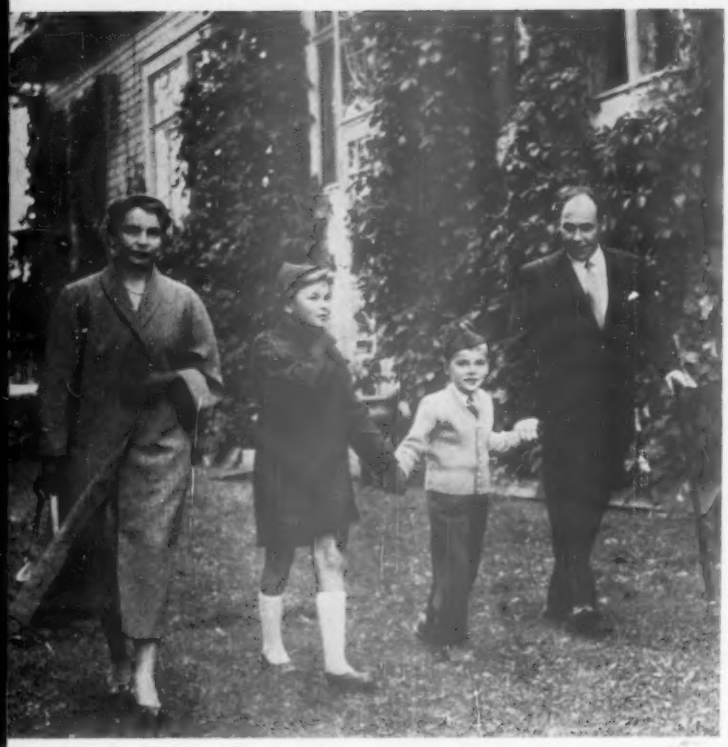
Rotarian Hillu is especially interested in International Service, and has served as Committee Chairman. He values the opportunity Rotary gives him to broaden his understanding of people in his own country and outside it, and through fellowship he finds relaxation and inspiration to serve others.

Though singing isn't common in Finnish Rotary Clubs, Hämeenlinna Rotarians try it on occasion. Paavo Hillu likes singing.

Here Aulis Zidbeck (left), Governor of District 77 in Finland, is introduced by Toivo Vilanen, President of Hämeenlinna Rotary.

(Continued on next page)

The Hillus Choose the Simple Pleasures. . .on a Sunday Afternoon Stroll

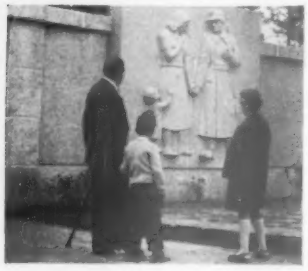


It's a Sunday afternoon and the Hillus begin a leisurely stroll to nearby places of interest. They are alongside their vine-covered house.

THE HILLUS, all of them, love the outdoors. And the land they live in, with its thousands of lakes and channels, wooded islands, and parklike forests, offers them varied and rewarding ways to spend their leisure. Paavo Hillu likes nothing better than to get in the family automobile, a Swedish-made Saab, and head for the Hillu Summer cottage on a lake some five miles away. Finland's Summer is short, but warm and sunny, and a Summer night, in the South of the land, is more a twilight period than darkness. In the North the sun never sets for months throughout the Summer.

In Winter there are sporting events—skiing, skating, and ice hockey—which Paavo enjoys watching, and he and his wife like an evening in the theater on an occasional night out. Whenever they feel in an operatic mood, the Finnish Opera House, in Helsinki, is only a two-hour trip by motorcar. Last year the State, to the satisfaction of Finnish operagoers, began subsidizing the opera, having been largely responsible for its survival for many years. Since 1928 all works have been sung in Finnish.

A year-round pleasure of Paavo Hillu is singing, and many of the Hillus' closest friends are members of the male choral group to which Paavo be-



In a military cemetery they pause before a memorial of carved stone.

From a diving platform, Liisa and Vesa look out upon the Olympic Swimming Stadium.

After a stroll, Paavo usually reads. In his spacious library THE ROTARIAN *has his attention.*

High on a bluff near Hämeenlinna, they look down on the surrounding forests and waterways.

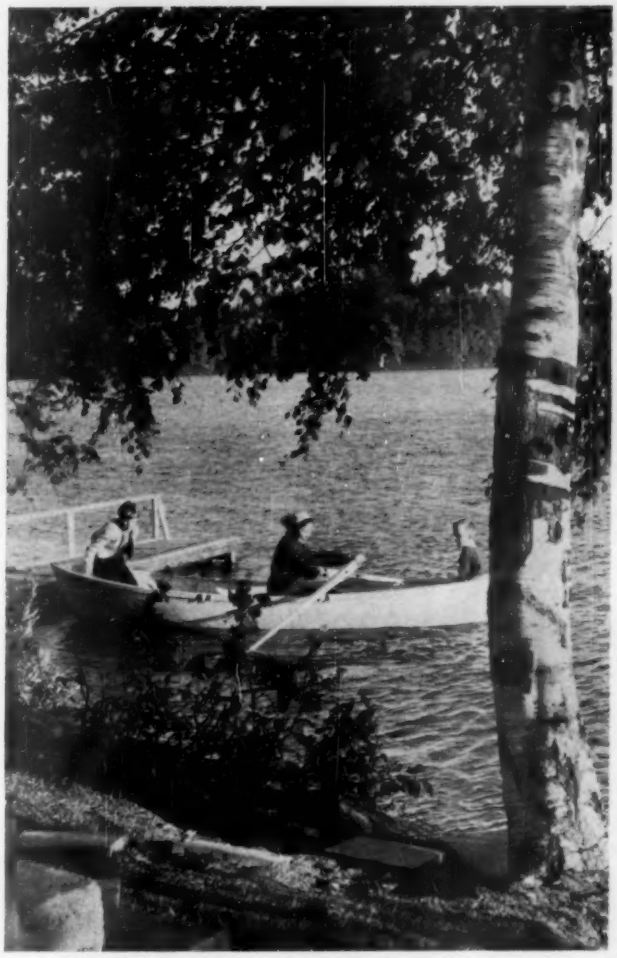
...and at Their Summer Cottage

longs. Choral singing is popular in Finland, as it is in most European countries, and song festivals are held in the smallest villages and largest cities. The Finns have a proud musical heritage, and none of them has gained greater fame than Jean Sibelius, whom conductor Eugene Ormandy has called "the greatest living composer and one of history's greatest." Sibelius was born in Hämeenlinna.

Another pleasure of the Hillu family is reading, Paavo's favorite newspaper being *Uusi Suomi*, meaning "New Finland," and the favorite magazine of the entire family being *Suomen Kuvalehti*, a pictorial magazine. Their taste in books runs mostly to historical writings, especially about Finland. A common evening scene in the Hillu household is mother and dad reading, while Liisa plays the piano or does needlework and Vesa runs his electric train. Their literary interests, however, do not preclude listening to the radio, their favorite programs being choral music, dramas, and sporting events.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the State church of Finland, although there is absolute freedom of worship. The Hillus are members of the State church, which numbers about 96 percent of the population. The Finns are a religious nation, and every session of their Parliament opens and closes with a religious service.

In this nation where education is compulsory and free, where thousands of rural libraries exist, where old-age pensions are guaranteed by the Government, and where parents receive child allowances from the State, much attention is being paid to the future to make it healthier, happier, and more prosperous. To this work for Finland's tomorrow, the Paavo Hillus are contributing the many benefits of a strong family unit and that brand of courage they call *sisu*.



At their lakeside cottage (above left), they enjoy the sun as they chat with a friend. In the boat are Liisa and Vesa, and the neighbor at the oars. The cottage is about five miles from home.

The daily steam bath, called a sauna, is traditional in Finland. After their sauna, the Hillus relax outside. Paavo holds a cluster of birch leaves used in the sauna to stimulate the circulation in the hot air by lightly patting the skin.

The Village itself—home to 230 orphan children from nine countries. . . . Each national group has its own house, food, and house parents. . . .

One World - fo

That's what you could call Switzerland's Pestalozzi Village

. . . which teaches some lessons that might profit grownups

All in the chalet style, the 18 houses of the Pestalozzi Children's Village make up a typical Swiss hamlet—but when you step inside, the picture quickly changes. Everything is now Italian or French or British or German or. . . .

Photo: Lüscher

What Pestalozzi Village means to these two misses and 28 other children new in town! They are Hungarians orphaned by the terror which has swept their land in recent months. They arrived at this town for children early in November.

Photo: © Boog

initiator of it all—W. R. Corti—and a friend.

Children

By MAX EASTMAN
Author and Poet

WHILE the United States has opened its doors to 21,500 Hungarian refugees, and the whole Western world to 50,000, one tiny village in Switzerland has offered homes to 30 children orphaned by the Hungarian terror. This was not only the most generous but the promptest offer of hospitality, for the first refugee children arrived on November 10, just 19 days after the terror began.

Although so suddenly bereaved and whisked into a strange country, these orphans were not long in finding a new equilibrium. For it was the Pestalozzi Children's Village that opened its doors to them, an institution which for ten years has been devoted to the cultivation of friendship among children of different nationalities. There were already 200 children from eight different nations in the Village when the Hungarian refugee children arrived. Having myself recently visited Pestalozzi Village and delighted in its atmosphere of energetic happiness and excited interest in activity and growth, I think of those children as among the most fortunate of all the tragic victims of this unspeakable terror.

The idea of this unique experiment was born in the brain of Walter Corti, a young meditative Swiss writer who loves children. While taking a cure for tuberculosis in an Alpine sanatorium during the Second World War, he got to thinking about all the bewildered little boys and girls left homeless and parentless in the war-torn countries. "We Swiss, who have been spared the war, ought to do something for those children," he thought. But what to do? Not collect them in barrack-like institutions called "orphan asylums," where they will grow up feeling queer and ashamed. We must give them what they have lost: homes and parents and a family to call their own. Pestalozzi, the great Swiss educator, had attempted the same thing after the Napoleonic wars a century and more ago.

But another idea occurred to Corti, which neither Pestalozzi nor anyone else had thought of: the children must come from all the countries on both sides of the fight. They must grow up in an atmosphere of supranational friendship and playmatehood that, if spread through the earth, would make future wars impossible.

Corti expressed his idea in a brief magazine article, and it was caught up and carried out by the Swiss people as though he had opened a dam. Within two years—at the end of 1946—the now famous Pestalozzi Village was newbuilt and was occupied by 64 homeless children from eight different nations. Its first important patrons were the children of Switzerland. They swarmed the streets selling little "ladybug badges"—why the ladybug, nobody seems quite to remember—they polished cars, shovelled snow, gave Punch and Judy shows, did everything a child can do to earn a nickel. At Corti's suggestion they went in groups to every man in Switzerland who owned or controlled a forest and asked him for a tree. The request was never denied, and they would march into the forest with songs and banners, making something between a picnic and a children's crusade of felling the tree and bringing it home to be sawed into lumber and sold for Pestalozzi Village. In the contagion of this crusade an army of volunteers, 600 young people from 17 nations, specializing in all phases of constructive industry, poured in to help put up the buildings. Furniture and equipment were shipped in by the carload. Funds were voted by sources as wide apart as the city of Zurich, a famous chemical firm, and the Canadian UNESCO. (No Government had any hand in it.) Jeannette Altwegg, world champion skater and British Olympic champion, declined an offer of $250,000 from an American producer in order to work as a nurse in Pestalozzi Village. Pablo Casals, the world-famous cellist, gave a special concert in Zurich on his 75th birthday with the proceeds going to the Village.

It is, indeed, a little utopia, one of the most ideally intelligent and tender institutions in the world. Its 18 houses nestle against a hill above the small town of Trogen in the far northeast corner of Switzerland. On a clear night the children can see lights twinkle on the shores of Lake Constance; on a clear day they can look over into Austria and Germany. Externally the houses are all of Swiss chalet construction, with protruding eaves and steep roofs to pitch off the snow. But when you come inside each one, you find yourself in France, Italy, Austria, Finland, Greece, England, Switzerland, or Germany, as the case may be. In Italy all the little heads are dark, and the house is full of flashing eyes and impetuous talk and gestures. In Finland the air is quiet and contained, the heads all blond—except one, which happens to be that of a Lapp.

The joy of the Village in welcoming the Hungarian refugee children was especially poignant because of a painful thing that happened in its early life. A group of Hungarian children had been among the first to come to the Village and their house had been regarded as one of the happiest of all. But in 1949 the totalitarian Governments of both Hungary and Poland had withdrawn their

AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

Photo: Lüscher

This pert little miss is from the British house . . . and this sculptor at work in the Children's Village studio is Finnish. . . . Here, more Br

children. This was a bitter moment for the whole Village, and to symbolize its solidarity with these children behind the Iron Curtain, their national flags were kept flying among the others on the high mast that rises in the central playground. This was the first thing the refugee children arriving from Hungary saw as they ascended the hill toward their new home.

Each national group has a house of its own, or in some cases two, each containing a family of 16 to 18 children. Each family has a "house mother," a "house father," and a helper, who come also from the homeland, and are specially trained and naturally gifted in the "love and intuitive understanding of children." The children are generally 6 to 9 years old when they come to the Village, 15 to 16 when they leave to enter an apprenticeship or continue their education—still under guidance from "home." For those houses are homes in every possible respect. There is no "office," no drill, no uniform, no "dormitory"—only a few extra showers in the bathroom. The children have their little gardens, their pets to take care of. They take turns helping get breakfast, wash the dishes, do the laundry and the mending. Dinner and supper they bring in large containers on a four-handled rack from the communal kitchen, two of them from each house—running on skis for it when the snow falls. All these tasks and pleasures are shared by boys and girls alike. They live together as brothers and sisters, and the family idea so prevails that the director told me there has never arisen a problem about sex in all the time he has managed the Village.

A superbenevolent woman visitor asked: "How often do you spank the children?"

"We don't," the director said.

"What *do* you do?" she asked in astonishment.

"I'll tell you what I did in the case of two newly arrived boys who had become bandits in their homeland," the director said. "I found them in the cellar dismantling the heating plant with an ax and a crowbar. When I asked them what they were up to, they said they thought those things—pointing to more delicate mechanisms—could be sold in the village for tomorrow's food. I told them I thought that was true, but while respecting their judgment in that particular, I thought they might find that there wouldn't be any problem about food tomorrow. They were skeptical and impatient, but our discussion finally ended in a compromise: 'Let's wait and see.' They never turned up in the cellar again until Winter came and they took their turn at stoking the furnace."

In general, he added, punishment is deprivation of privileges, never of food.

The "house parents" are chosen, as are the children, by the educational authorities in the country from which they came. For the most part the children call them "father" and "mother." The littlest ones do not even know that this relation is artificial, and when they find out they have their own way of understanding it. In one case the house parents fell in love and decided to be married. The "father" was troubled about the effect this announcement might have on the family. He was relieved when a little boy of 10 remarked: "That's practical because you already have your children."

In other cases, when the house parents, many of whom are already married, have a baby, it is the baby of the whole family, cherished and adored by the others as their own brother or sister. No "orphan asylum" stigma attaches to these children—rather, the boys and girls who finally leave the Village and return to their native countries are proud of their adoptive home. A traveller in Greece, visiting a Summer camp for children, found that the ones on vacation from Pestalozzi Village had built a complete model of the Village in the sand, and were orating to their playmates about the joys and wonders of it.

It is the aim of the Village to have each child spend a Summer vacation once in two years in his native land. For the idea is not to uproot these children and make artificial cosmopolitans of them. Their national consciousness is cherished as carefully as their supranational fellowship. In each house the decorations, the songs,

And Patrick is second-generation Pestalozzi.

the life habits, and the religion of the homeland are preserved. Even the national dishes are prepared with special ingredients brought from the community kitchen by the children. The Italian family must have spaghetti, the English their tea in the afternoon with bread and butter and jam. In one of the Greek houses I saw simmering on the stove the same pale lemon-flavored soup I had enjoyed in Athens. The Greek Easter is a week later than that of the others, and the Greeks have their special celebration. At 10 on Saturday night (it should be midnight, but some of the children are too young for that) they light candles and march around the Village singing "Christ is risen!" And they roast a whole lamb just as they would have on the shores of the Aegean.

In education, too, the principles of national consciousness and supranational sympathy are combined. Each house has its schoolroom, where up to the sixth grade the lessons are conducted—usually by the house father—in the native language and with the materials and methods employed at home. But in the afternoon all nationalities, even the smallest children, are brought together for supranational classes in art, music, gymnastics, handicrafts, domestic science, etc. Then after the sixth grade all the classes are convened in the community house and the children of all nations are heartily mixed up together. [*Continued on page 55*]

The Latest on Lucerne

LUCERNE and Central Switzerland are the background against which Rotary International will hold its 1957 Convention May 19-23. Articles in past issues (particularly January, 1957, and October, 1956) have detailed entertainment plans, sights to see, the vigor of Rotary in Switzerland, etc. These facts and figures bring the story up to date:

TRANSPORTATION. Make yours, if you live in North America, through the North American Transportation Committee of Rotary International, 649 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, New York. (Some 1,600 reservations were already on order as of mid-December.) If you live elsewhere, see your local travel agent.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS. All hotel accommodations are being arranged by the Rotary Convention Hotel Committee. Those who live outside the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region can save time by sending requests for hotel accommodations directly to Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. All requests for accommodations sent directly to hotels in Lucerne or near-by points will be referred to this Committee anyway. Your Club Secretary has request-for-hotel-accommodation forms, or can obtain them for you. This form gives information about the communities in which Convention registrants will be housed, hotels, hotel rates, transportation between Lucerne and surrounding communities, and travel times. Several thousand of these requests have been received by the Hotel Committee. All hotel arrangements are being made on a "first come, first served" basis. Requests received on or before February 1 will get preferential handling. It is desirable to complete your travel arrangements before requesting hotel accommodations.

CONVENTION REGISTRATION. Registration will take place in Lucerne. The fee: $10 U. S. currency or the equivalent in Swiss francs for all those 16 years of age and over.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION. Each person registering for the Convention is required to purchase a book of tickets entitling him to travel to and from the Swiss community in which he is housed, unlimited transportation on streetcars and busses within Lucerne, and two local excursions. Those who will be travelling in their own automobiles are asked to indicate this on the request-for-hotel-accommodations form.

MEALS. All hotel accommodations for the Convention include a light breakfast. Other meals may be taken in hotel dining rooms and restaurants in Lucerne and other communities. Ample facilities for fine meals are assured.

CLOTHING. A travel axiom: travel light! You may want to purchase various articles during your travels, so leave room for them in your luggage. Keep in mind the weight limits if you're travelling by plane. It will be Spring in Switzerland about the time you arrive, and, very likely, delightful weather. Just the same, don't forget a light raincoat.

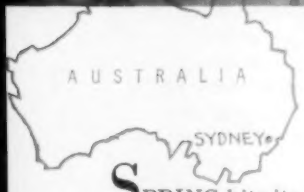
Report from Sydney

Nearly 2,000 men, women, and children from 19 countries around earth's largest ocean meet in Australia for the '56 Pacific Regional Conference of Rotary International.

By KIYOSHI TOGASAKI

Chairman of Board, Japan Times
Rotarian, Tokyo, Japan

A Conferencegoer gets his own picture of Sydney Harbour Bridge. Yes, it is Rotary's Past President H. J. Brunnier, of San Francisco, Calif.



SPRING hits its peak in November in Sydney. The days warm into the 80's. The irises and jacarandas spill their showy blooms over garden walks and rooftops. The blue Pacific rolls in bluer than ever. And Australian children begin to dream of their long school holiday.

Spring brought other things to Sydney last November. It brought squads of young athletes from many lands bound for Olympic competition in Melbourne 425 miles to the southwest. It brought headlines of international crises in the Middle East and in Central Europe—troubles that had called Australia's own Prime Minister* to international conferences far from Canberra.

And, as if to say "there shall be in this tumultuous world at least one island of international peace and goodwill," Spring also brought to Sydney the 1956 Pacific Regional Conference of Rotary International.

—This was the largest Regional Conference in Rotary history: from 19 countries there had come 1,940 Rotarians and guests and 21 children. The next largest had been the Conference in Ostend, Belgium, in 1954—with 1,660 registrants.

—This was the first postwar Regional Conference

*Robert G. Menzies. See article *Australia* by him in THE ROTARIAN for November, 1953.

in the Pacific, the most recent previous one having been held in Wellington, New Zealand, in 1937.

—And this, in the opinion of many present, was qualitatively the finest ever. Warm, friendly, and straight to the Rotary point, it "surpassed even the best in the past." So said Rotary's international President, Gian Paolo Lang, of Italy, as he looked back on the four busy days.

If you are new in Rotary, you may not know about Rotary's Regional Conferences. They are meetings of Rotarians and their wives of a given region held to afford them a special opportunity to get acquainted and to exchange ideas. They differ from our international Conventions principally in the fact that they have no legislative or elective function. Rotary has held 14 of them since the first one in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1926. Usually they don't come oftener than every five years in any one region, and as you may know the next one is to take place in Havana, Cuba, in November of this year. It will draw Rotary folks from all around the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico—but from other countries, too, for while the Board of Rotary International specifies the countries a Regional Conference is to serve, it extends a broad invitation to any and all Rotarians everywhere.

When, two years ago, Sydney learned that it would be privileged to host the Conference, Rotary in 260 communities across Australia, which is a huge piece of land the size of the U.S.A., surged to new levels of enthusiasm. And that is saying something—for the level of Rotary in Australia (which now has 305 Clubs) and its sister country New Zealand (which has 84) is regarded by many Rotary visitors from other lands to be unexcelled. My own limited view is that Rotary is "tops" down under.

And Sydney was ready—with splendid conference halls, hotel rooms aplenty, good food (oh, those Australian oysters!), brilliant entertainment, a solid, varied program, and a spirit of welcome and hospitality that instantly drew us all together and made us a happy unity of friends from Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia, Japan, the U.S.A., and so many other distant and diverse places.

You would want your visitors to see your town—so did the 260 Rotarians of this city of almost 2 million.

Two days before the Conference opened they took

Photos: Scott Polkinghorne

Smiling out to the crowd in final moments of the Conference are two Rotary Couples greatly accountable for its success (left to right): Conference Committee Chairman O. D. A. Oberg, of Sydney, and his wife, Dulcie, and Rotary's President Paul Lang, of Livorno, Italy, and his wife, Valentina.

The Conference begins . . . with all seats in the house taken, as they were at the four following plenary sessions. "Too good to miss any of it" was the consensus. . . . Scene of these sessions was the Trocadero (below), an entertainment hall.

Speeches, Panels, Pageants, Attest ' the Wil

SIR JOHN NORTHCOTT, the Governor General, New South Wales, welcomes the Rotary throng to Australia.

HAROLD THOMAS, of New Zealand, a Past First Vice-President of RI—on "the Will to Peace."

FRANK AYRE, of Melbourne, a leader of YMCA in Australia, bids for greater service to young people.

KIYOSHI TOGASAKI, of Japan, author of the accompanying article, reveals what Rotary means to him.

all early arrivers out to Manly Beach to see a life-saving carnival staged for us by those powerful young swimmers of Australia's famous Surf Life Saving Association. The day before the Conference, which by coincidence was "Remembrance Day," November 11, they took many of us to a public ceremony at the tomb of Australia's Unknown Soldier—in the heart of the business district . . . an event of sober meaning to all who went. During the week they took us on an evening cruise of their truly outstanding harbor spanned by that famous landmark—Sydney Harbour Bridge. They took us to a symphony concert in their magnificent Town Hall with the celebrated conductor Sir Bernard Heinze on the podium. They invited us into their homes for buffet suppers. They gave the ladies a beautiful style show. They concluded it all with a "good neighbor" pageant that left us full of hope that all the people around the mighty Pacific can indeed be friends. But all of this was setting, background, for a series of addresses and discussions that plumbed the meanings and opportunities of Rotary deeper than I, for one, have ever seen them plumbed.

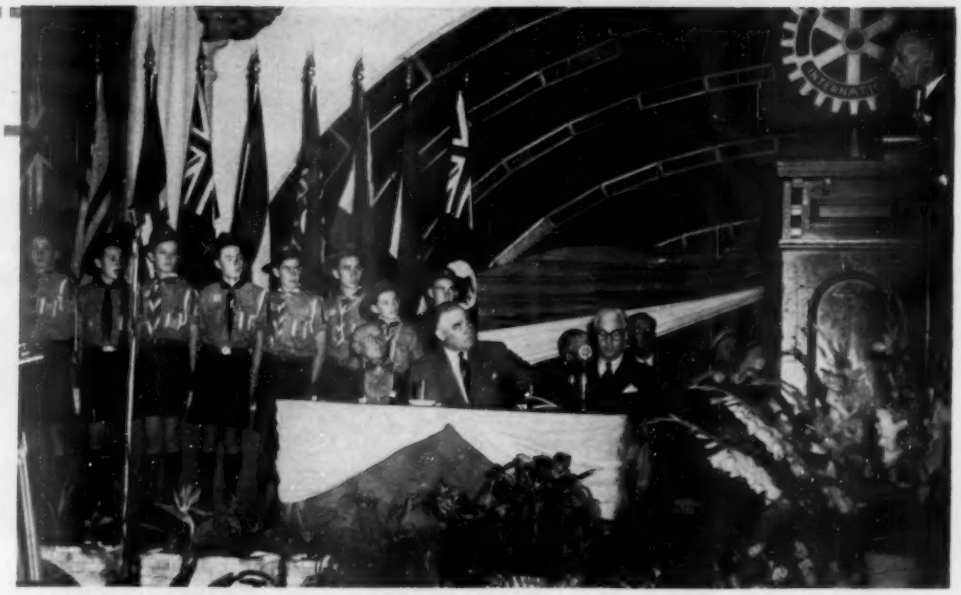
"In a world overshadowed by strife, Rotary appears as a lifeline to which men cling for safety," said Sir John Northcott, Governor of New South Wales, as he welcomed us to his State in the opening plenary session in the Trocadero—the Conference Hall. His phrase lingered in my mind: it came back again and again. I could hear it when our beloved Past President Sir Angus Mitchell, of Melbourne, voiced the invocation, a supplication so meaningful that Angus was besieged for copies of it. I could hear it in the welcome by Sydney's young Lord Mayor, who said that "nothing but good can come from such a gathering," and in the responses by Past Rotary International President "Bru" Brunnier, of San Francisco, who concluded that "After 40 years spent in Rotary . . . I declare that Ann and I have found in it life's sweetest gift," and by Dr. A. Goedhardt, of Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia, who observed that his own "presence here as an Indonesian gives proof of the compatibility of our ideals."

Rotary a lifeline to which men cling? In an address memorable for its simplicity and warmth President "Paul" called it a chain, "a world chain of brilliance that will illumine the path into a better way of life for those who follow us. Rotarians properly equipped in the ideal of service can best appreciate the light and the shadow overspreading the

An "International Pageant" closes the Conference, the Good Neighbor Council of New South Wales bringing many groups like these Burmese boys and Italian girls to the stage in folk song and dance. Since World War II, Australia has received over one million "New Australians."

to Peace.'

PROF. M. L. OLIPHANT, noted Australian physicist, treats science' possible contribution to understanding.



The stage—in opening moments. Scouts have just mounted the flags of lands in the Pacific Region. At the speaker's table are (left to right) Host Club President Milton C. Alder, the Governor General of the State, and Rotary's President, Gian Paolo Lang. Conference Committee Chairman Oberg is at microphone.

world today. In that knowledge they have a wonderful opportunity for promoting lasting peace and man's betterment." Then, quoting a great and ancient orator of his own land, Cicero, he said: "Long life is denied us; therefore let us do something to show that we have lived."

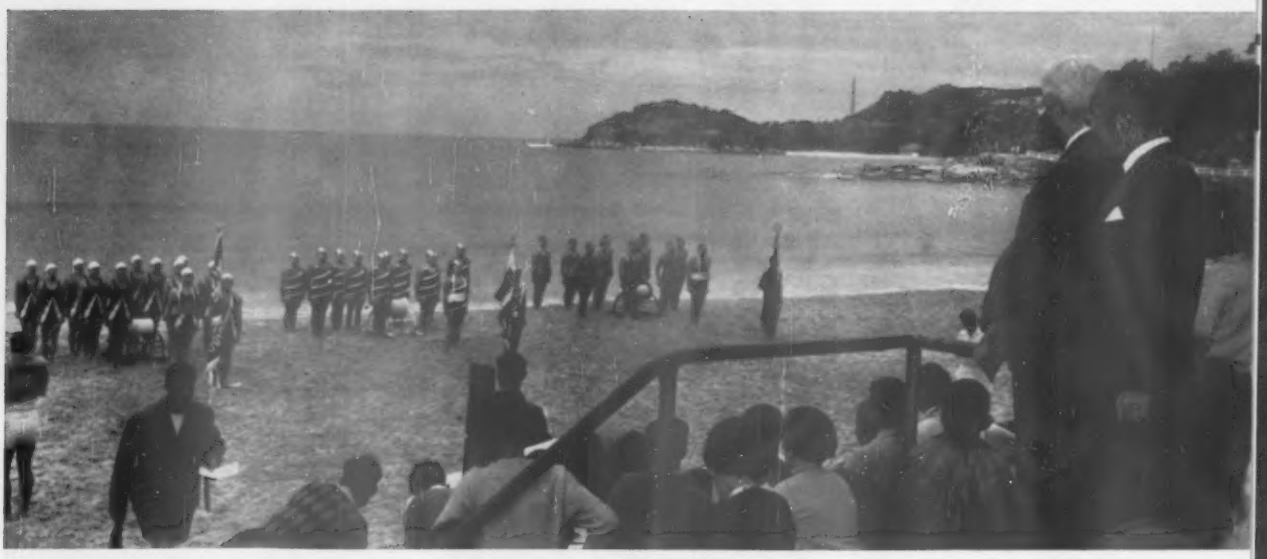
Lifeline? Chain of friendship? In an address which one of the conferees termed "as fresh as the dew on the flowers," Rotary International Secretary George R. Means brought in factual evidence. From one Club with four members in 1905, Rotary International has grown to 9,230 Clubs with 437,000 members and "Every day, almost every hour, somewhere in the world men are meeting under Rotary's banner; men with goodwill in their hearts and with service as their aim." New Clubs are now being added at the rate of one every 49 hours, he reported. The staff of 170 people at Evanston headquarters, handling 30 different languages and 40 different currencies, serves the growing needs of Rotary International throughout the world. "Rotary is virile. It is the same in London as in Tokyo, Chicago, Berlin, or Sydney. There are boundaries to countries but none to love and fellowship."

Wednesday proved a red-letter day with three inspiring and illuminating addresses, the first by Frank Ayre, of Melbourne—a retired stove manufacturer who is a prime leader in the Australian YMCA and who last year was Governor of District 28. "Youth and Rotary" was his subject. Citing the position of youth today and some of its unhappy situations, he then presented some of the possible remedies and some of the challenges Rotarians must face with regard to youth. He stressed the need of educating youth in the importance of international understanding, and in the words of Paul Harris declared that "the grandeur of Rotary is in its future, and not in its past."

"The Contributions of Science to Human Understanding": two fine scientists from the down-under side of the world next addressed themselves to this theme. The first was Dr. T. R. Ralph Vernon, a plant-disease specialist of Auckland, New Zealand. Goodwill, he held, is not enough. We need an intelligent and informed understanding of our situations and problems. "One may be intellectually civilized but emotionally primitive," Dr. Vernon stated, pointing out the dangers of an egocentric man who regards things as good or bad only as they affect him personally. Such a person cannot be a good Rotarian, he feels. "Social interest," the ideal of service of Rotary, is an essential of mental health.

"Science is free from inhibitions, and speaks the same language of human understanding," said our next speaker, Australia's distinguished Professor M. L. Oliphant, director of the Research School of Physical Sciences in Canberra. One cannot have this understanding by simply wishing for it, however. One must go out for it and as, in humility, men do so, science and technology will help to solve problems of population and poverty. In view of the threat of human annihilation, science, the professor asserts, must be put to better usefulness.

Variety! With what skill the Conference planners had imparted it to the program. All through the four days there came changes of pace. A panel, for example, on "Rotary's opportunities in the Pacific" in which you heard a R. N. Kaul of Singapore tell of Rotary's unifying and beneficial effect on the 25 racial groups which live side by side in his city . . . and a G. E. Marden of Hong Kong, after reporting some of the impressive achievements of his Club, say, "I look forward to the day, and believe it will come, when 300 Rotary Clubs will be established in China" . . . and a Yoshio Osawa of Kyoto speak with pride of the 192 Clubs and 7,800 Rotarians of Japan—"a



It's a surf lifesaving carnival staged for Conferencegoers by crack units of the Australian Surf Life Saving Association at Sydney's Manly Beach. At right are Rotary's President, Paul Lang, and Judge Adrian Curlewis, president of the Surf Life Saving Association.

Koala bear—mother and child—in the arms of a former First Lady of Rotary International, Ann Brunnier, of California. Ann found the cuddly eucalyptus eaters in the Taronga Park Zoo.

On Hospitality Evening in the homes of Sydney Rotarians John and Phyllis McDowell welcome Mr. and Mrs. David Strauss of the U.S.A. and Kiyoshi Togasaki of Japan. John is the Immediate Past President of the Rotary Club of Sydney.

splendid leaven for the betterment of our nation" . . . and a Wilbur Lewis of Kansas City, Kansas, tell how it took travel to open his eyes to the "true worth of Rotary." Moderator of the session was Dr. J. Gordon Hislop, of Perth, Western Australia.

There were some who felt that the best item of the week was the two International Friendship Meetings over which Past President "Bru" and Mazakazu ("Kobay") Kobayashi presided on Wednesday afternoon in the Hotel Australia . . . but there were still others who held that, no, the very best single event was the forum that brought three Rotary Foundation Fellows before us. Bill Deane, of Sydney, was a Fellow two years ago; Hans Freeman, of Sydney, was a fellow in 1952-53. George Keeter, of Arkansas, U.S.A., is a Fellow now. To a man the three proved deeply appreciative of their Fellowships . . . and Hans and George appeared to agree with Bill Deane that international law is not a cure-all because much of it is obsolete and unworkable. "An approach such as Rotary brings must take the place of laws which are ineffective."

I note that I haven't told you of Paul Lang's tree planting in Centennial Park or of the Police Band and the Boy Scouts or of the many musicians who entertained us in program interludes (pretty Gwendell, daughter of our Conference Committee Chairman, O. D. A. ["Ollie"] Oberg, was one who raised her fine trained voice in song for us). Nor have I told you what happened in South Sydney. Suburban South Sydney has a lively Rotary Club of 62 men. When on the first day of the Conference it was announced that South Sydney was meeting as usual that noon and that visitors would be welcome, 50 visitors held up their hands. South Sydney Rotarians quickly made arrangements for the influx. And when meeting time came, 216 visitors showed up! By a near miracle of restaurant management 272 men were fed in good time [*Continued on page 52*]

Sir Bernard Heinze, conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, provides inspiring entertainment in a concert for Conferencegoers on Wednesday night in Sydney Town Hall. Australian town halls serve as social as well as governmental centers.

Entertainment? Fellowship?

They Were 'Tops' Down Under.

While their husbands attend International Friendship Meetings in the Hotel Australia, ladies watch fashion show staged for them in the Trocadero on Wednesday afternoon. Tea, of course!

Tête-a-tête—Sir Angus Mitchell (left), of Melbourne, and Prof. Oliphant, of Canberra, a Conference speaker. Sir Angus was Rotary's world leader in 1948-49, has a world of Rotary friends.

On showboat Kalang *Sainichi Okazaki and Joji Yasuno, of Japan, "shoot" and gaze on Harbour landmarks. With them is Past Governor John Walker, of Burwood. It was a harbor trip.*

Some of the people and machinery that made Conference wheels turn: (left to right) Sydney-ites Harry Hazelwood, Wallace B. Love, Nora Lancaster, John Campbell, Club Secretary Heine.

Speaking of BOOKS

The subject this month: biography and autobiography: 'A large part of the world's best reading.'

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

A LARGE PART of the world's best reading, for almost any period in history, falls in the fields we call biography and autobiography. The ultimate root of all literature is human experience, of course. All fiction, poetry, drama, all writing that we think of as literary, comes from the attempt to record and interpret human existence on this planet —man's relation to the earth and to other human beings. A considerable part of the best of this writing takes the form of the direct reporting of individual human lives, either as biography —in which one person tells another's story—or as diary, journal, letters, or autobiography, in which the spokesman is the person who lived the life.

What a rich year's reading one could find in these fields alone! One might begin with the Gospels—the greatest of all biographies, many of us would feel —and Plutarch's *Lives*, for the pagan world that lies around and behind them. Then we might skip to the autobiography of St. Augustine, to Asser's life of King Alfred, to Pepys' *Diary*—a big change there! Franklin's *Autobiography* would find a place—and for readers in the United States I would urge inclusion of the *Autobiography of Davy Crockett*.

New methods of research have combined with new ways of writing to make the last 35 years or so a great period in biographical literature. Here the individual taste and interest should be the guides. Representative of the best, in differing ways, are Strachey's *Elizabeth and Essex*, Freeman's *R. E. Lee*, Esther Forbes' *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In*, and the Randall and Sandburg biographies of Lincoln.

* * *

Some new volumes of biography and autobiography provide our monthly shelf this time. One book in each form has given me especial pleasure—though the two are widely different. The impression given by *The Nun's Story*, by Kathryn Hulme, is that one is reading fiction. The dramatic method is used throughout: we hear what people say, we see them in action, we know what the central character is thinking and feeling; and the narrative has powerful sustained and rising interest. Yet this is a true story. It is the record of the important events in the life of a young Belgian woman who became a nun, underwent the discipline and stringent regulation of her order, served for several years in a mission hospital in Africa, and returned to Europe only to encounter the Second World War. She works in a hospital in occupied Belgium, but eventually—finding herself unable to conform fully to the vows which require her to forgive and love those who have so grievously injured her country and her family—she obtains from her religious superiors permission to be released from these vows and from her order.

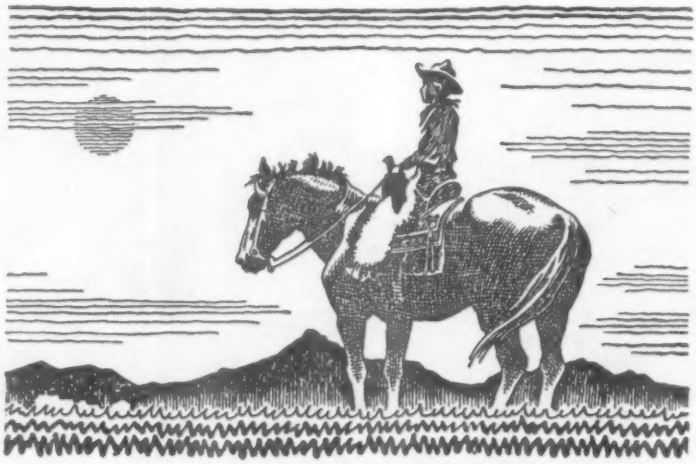
Three qualities give to *The Nun's Story* its true excellence. The first and fundamental is, of course, the effectiveness with which the experience is shared with the reader, in every phase and on every page. In writing this story of the real life of another woman, Kathryn Hulme has been able not only to enter into that other person's experience with exceptional intensity and completeness, but to enable her reader to do so as well. This is ultimately a matter of selecting from the body of experience those details that are most important, most revealing, and of finding words for those details of emotion and action which make them come alive in the reader's imagination. The second quality I value in this book is simply good taste. It is a candid book, including in its tissue of experience details and incidents that are unlovely; but it is totally free of exploitation of these elements, totally free of false sensationalism or any touch or tone that would conflict with its spirit. Finally, the fact that it opens to the reader areas of highly significant thought and feeling which to most of us are remote indeed makes me feel that *The Nun's Story* is clearly one of the most distinguished and valuable books of the year.

* * *

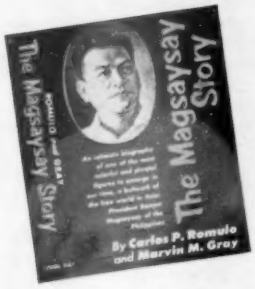
Totally different is my other preference among the books on our shelf this month, *The Home Ranch*, by Ralph Moody. Any man or woman who grew up knowing horses and cattle—which means almost anyone who grew up on a farm more than a few years ago—plus the possibly equal number who dream of sometime having a farm or ranch of their own, plus the possibly still larger number who simply enjoy good yarns about cowhands and horses ("westerns," we call them), will be likely to enjoy this book.

It is the story of a Summer on a Colorado cattle ranch, told in the first person by a 12-year-old boy. He's an exceptional 12-year-old, a winner in trick riding contests and able to do the work of a regular hand in spite of his small size. The story centers in large part on his experience in taming Blueboy, a wild gelding, and in his learning the ways of other horses and the techniques of a cowhand's duties.

A major merit of this book lies in its characterizations. The bosses, the other cowhands, the youngster (feminine)



Title-page illustration by Edward Shenton for Ralph Moody's The Home Ranch.



A biography of special meaning to many Rotarians is The Magsaysay Story. *President Magsaysay is an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Manila. His biographer Carlos P. Romulo (left) is a Rotarian as well as a distinguished diplomat.*

with whom the boy shares some of his experiences—at least a dozen people are realized as sharply and dramatically as they could be in good fiction. They grow and develop in the story, too—they aren't pasteboard (like so many "Western" characters), and they aren't static. They're significantly different at the end of the book from what they were at the beginning. There's much humor in this book, much truth in the revelation of a growing boy's attitudes and emotions, and a lot of lively action.

* * *

The Magsaysay Story, by Carlos P. Romulo and Marvin M. Gray, is a book of very real value both as literature and as news. By this I mean that it meets my standards as an example of biographical writing, and that its subject is one of high and immediate importance to thoughtful readers everywhere. I have liked the earlier books of Carlos P. Romulo for their candor, their sincerity, and their very able expression of sound and constructive ideas. In the present volume Carlos Romulo, a Past Third Vice-President of Rotary International, and his collaborator—the publisher of the Manila *Evening News*—have first of all given their readers a richly human and interesting story of a remarkable career. We see Magsaysay as a boy in his village—milking the family carabao, helping his father at the forge, tinkering up an old Ford so that he could earn more money for his family. We see him as a student, as a guerrilla leader during the Japanese occupation, and as "the silent congressman." In fuller detail we see his swift rise to political power, first as Minister of Defense in his successful combat with Communism, and finally as President of the Philippine Republic. There is a great story in Magsaysay's life, and this book tells it well.

But there is more than a story in *The Magsaysay Story*. The book and the man have meaning, profound and positive. The authors state it well in their preface:

> The rise of Ramon Magsaysay is dynamic testimony to the fact that the ideals of human rights and of honest labor that formed the basis of our democratic traditions can be as real and rewarding in our own difficult times as they were in the days of our ancestors.

In the light it throws on the momentous problems of Asia, and on even deeper problems of the whole world today, *The Magsaysay Story* is a book of first importance.

* * *

I think *The Happy Life of a Doctor*, by Roger I. Lee, M.D., probably accomplishes pretty definitely what the author set out to do. Dr. Lee has had a career of high distinction, as a professor at the Harvard Medical School and in many other fields; his book combines high lights from these varied fields with some very practical and often positive statements of his views on such down-to-earth subjects as "Doctors' Fees," "Lay Self-Medication," and "Medicine and Morals." What I have wished for as I read was more of the kind and quality of writing we find in a chapter called "The Advantages of Being Fat": distinctly personal writing rich in concrete personal experience. The glimpses Dr. Lee gives us of his own patients and practice, here and there throughout the book, are delightful and illuminating—though the emphasis in this book is not on patients and practice as such. But the last thing a reviewer should do is to quarrel with a writer's intention! Dr. Lee has given us a distinctly readable book that contains a lot of sound sense.

* * *

Now for two biographies, to round out our list for the month. Sven Stolpe's *The Maid of Orleans* and Robert G. Athearn's *William Tecumseh Sherman and the Settlement of the West* are poles apart in their subject matter, obviously. Yet they have more common denominators than would at first appear. Both are about war, of course, and about leaders of men in war; and the conditions of disorder, roaming bands of pillagers and marauders, and irresponsibility at the center of government under which St. Joan d'Arc rallied the legions of France aren't wholly different from those Sherman had to contend with in his long and difficult assignment as head of the military Department of the West in the years following the Civil War. Finally, the authors of both books have made full and scrupulous use of modern methods and findings in scholarship.

Beyond that, of course, any attempt to trace a parallel would be artificial. Mr. Athearn's book is at once history and biography. It gives a broad and balanced general view of the rapid development of the region west of the Missouri River from 1865 onward for two decades, and fits into the patterns of settlement, railroad building, ranching and trade, the military problems of controlling and containing the Indians. Broad though it is in scope, this book has the fine quality of vivid rendering of specific character and incident, and achieves genuine portrayal of Sherman the man against this expansive background.

Sven Stolpe's *The Maid of Orleans* brings the extensive recent historical study of the life of Joan and of her times into the focus of a dedicated but far from uncritical conviction. The author believes that the undeniable historical achievements of Joan cannot be accounted for on the basis of mass hysteria provoked by hallucinations or other purely psychological phenomena. He believes that Joan was a true mystic, one of the great mystics, and indeed a saint. His scrupulous documentation and abundant historical detail do not obscure the profound drama of Joan's life, trial, and death. This seems to me a rewarding book for any mature reader, regardless of religious convictions.

* * *

The Nun's Story, Kathryn Hulme (Little, Brown, $4).—*The Home Ranch*, Ralph Moody (Norton, $3.50).—*The Magsaysay Story*, Carlos P. Romulo and Marvin M. Gray (John Day, $5).—*The Happy Life of a Doctor*, Roger I. Lee (Little, Brown, $4).—*William Tecumseh Sherman and the Settlement of the West*, Robert G. Athearn (University of Oklahoma Press, $5).—*The Maid of Orleans*, Sven Stolpe (Pantheon, $4).

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What's Your Favorite Book of Biography?

—a Contest—

IN 300 words or less tell John T. Frederick the name and author of your favorite book of biography or autobiography and why it's your favorite. . . and you may win a cash prize.

Yes, it's a contest—with a cash prize of $50 for the best entry and $30 for the second best.

Any Rotarian and/or his wife (except those employed by Rotary International) may enter; no one else may. Entries must be postmarked not later than April 1, 1957. Address them to John T. Frederick, Biography Contest, *The Rotarian* Magazine, 1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill., U.S.A. Mr. Frederick will be the sole judge and he will judge on content and style.—*Eds.*

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

PEEPS at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

■ **Automatic Greaseless Fryer.** A cast aluminum griddle with a cooking surface of 168 square inches and thermostatic controlled electric heat fries either nine pancakes or nine hamburgers or nine eggs and half a pound of bacon at one time. This family-size job, twice the size of the ordinary fry pan, requires no grease, and the natural oils from food drain off the griddle into a "cold well"—leaving the frying surface free of excess grease. A pouring spout facilitates emptying accumulated grease. An automatic heat-adjustment knob permits settings from room temperature up to 430° Fahrenheit. Recommended cooking temperatures are on the name plate. Plastic handles and rubber feet permit cooking at the table.

■ ***Septic-Tank Cleaner.*** **The increased home use of detergents which coat cesspool walls with soap or grease, closing ground pores against seepage with resultant overflowing, prompted the creation of a new nonacid, noncaustic cleaner for cesspools and septic tanks. This cleaner is claimed to disintegrate solids by instant chemical action, thus permitting improved ground seepage without impeding the growth of helpful bacteria, and to be harmless to metal or fiber pipe lines as well as to plant life and trees. It is poured down the kitchen or bath drain twice a year to provide permanent control.**

■ **Magnetic Soap Holder.** An ingenious magnetic plastic soap holder is said to bring convenience, neatness, and safety to the bathroom and shower stall. A powerful floating magnet holds the soap by means of a small stainless-steel disc which, after standing in hot water for approximately one minute, is pressed into the center of the bar of soap. The soap is placed with the disc side toward the magnetic holder which "grabs" it. The holder, mounted to the wall by means of an adhesive, is available in pink, white, blue, or green plastic.

■ **Metal Mender.** An unusual paste product with many home and industrial applications is a plastic aluminum metal mender which dries metal-hard in three hours and comes in a tube. It repairs all metal; requires no heat or tools; is waterproof, gasolineproof, and heatproof up to 600° Fahrenheit; and can be drilled, tapped, and threaded when dry. Some of the more common of its many repair uses are: sheet-metal roofs, gutters, troughs, and downspouts; leaks in pipes, tanks, wash tubs, cooking utensils, pails, and sinks; metal windows and doors; loose handles; broken toys and metal surfaces; plumbing leaks; rusted-out holes and dents in auto and truck bodies and fenders; and as a caulker for seams, leaks, and rivets in boats.

■ **Stingless Iodine Solution.** A two-atomed or diatomic variety of iodine that tingles but does not smart, sting, or burn has been discovered by scientists at Rutgers College. Even a weak solution of three-hundreths of one percent is very effective in its germ-killing job without harming the tissue. The solution must be freshly prepared for each use, but this drawback may be overcome when the Rutgers scientists discover how to make it in tablet form. Then it could be dropped into water to make the antiseptic solution. The researchers envision iodine cold sterilization of hypodermic needles, medical equipment, and even emergency purification of drinking water. This product as yet is not on the market.

■ **Psychoanalytic Therapy.** The chemistry of the nervous system and brain function is opening new vistas in psychoanalytic techniques. The discovery that the chemical lysergic acid amide can produce temporary psychosis points to a new approach which may prove revolutionary. The use of the newer tranquilizing drugs suggests a chemical reaction between disturbing substances in the body and the tranquilizers, a sort of neutralization of the disturbants by "antidisturbants." It is predicted that chemistry will yet make its contributions which may supplement other techniques in therapy as it has done in numerous other fields of medicine.

■ **Foods in Tubes.** Many foods such as ketchup, honey, and similar items are marketed in plastic bottles. A new all-purpose sirup comes in four flavors—chocolate, raspberry, strawberry, and pineapple—and is packaged in easy-squeeze plastic tubes. The handy container can be used by children and adults alike, and it eliminates spooning, dribbles, and messy cans and jars. There is no waste and no spill and it can be used to the last drop. The sirup can be used for ice-cream sundaes and sodas, milk shakes, flavored milk, toppings on puddings, icings, and as a filler for sponge cakes. It is said to be ideal, too, for use while travelling, as it requires no refrigeration.

■ ***Picture-Phone.*** **A telephone laboratory has developed a new talk-see system which permits persons to see each other while talking. It has operated experimentally between Los Angeles and New York. It uses an additional set of ordinary telephone wires to send the pictures, but it is not television. Television sends 30 pictures a second at high frequencies, requiring expensive coaxial cables and microwave relays. Picture-phone sends less detailed pictures every two seconds, can be transmitted over standard low-frequency telephone channels like those used in homes and offices.**

PEEP-ettes

—Sanitary disposable paper dusting wipers, chemically treated with polish and silicone, fold into a pad and polish all furniture to high luster without scratching or marring.

—Wild-game calls made of polystyrene reinforced with fiberglass are said to be precision tuned and will hold their true natural notes all day in all weather since there is no freezing up from excess vapor.

—An "over the floor" extension cord, in four ready-to-use lengths, made of pure molded rubber is stumbleproof and electrically safe since it eliminates tangled, messy extensions and hugs the floor.

—Some 2,000 chemicals are being tested as anti-cancer drugs by a number of laboratories since chemical treatment seems to offer the greatest hope after cancer has spread throughout the body.

* * *

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN *Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.*

Of eyeglass-case size, this new pocket charcoal warmer gives eight hours of warmth with one fuel stick. It's a warmer-upper for campers, hunters, sports fans, fishermen, and hike enthusiasts.

Captain ROBBIE

Illustration by Willard Arnold

Some lines about a Canadian of rare vision.

By ALEX. HUTCHISON
ecretary, Rotary Club, Vancouver, B. C., Canada

SOME 400 Rotarians and guests had gathered in the Vancouver Hotel that warm Tuesday noon in July, 1948. After the meal, the announcements, and all the other pleasant formalities of a typical Club luncheon were over, the man who was to be President of our Vancouver Rotary Club for a year stepped to the microphone. The applause rose, then fell to complete quiet. I recall the moment most vividly, for even as he began to speak I could sense the warm personality of this tall, distinguished man touching every man in the room.

He thanked us for his election, and then he began to tell us of Rotary. He told what it means to us here in Vancouver, what Rotary means across the whole stretch of Canada, what a great force for good it is around this globe. It was a simple straightforward talk inspiringly given. We were caught up by the message. And he sat down amid thunderous applause.

A few hours after that address, Oscar A. Olsen, a Past President of the Club, went to call on our new President. "Robbie," he said, "I am going to give $100,000 to be used for any Rotary project you care to suggest." "Robbie," as he is known by his tremendous circle of friends, is Merrill Chapman Robinson, and he is a man who takes things pretty much in stride. But he will admit that he was taken aback by this unexpected, and very generous, proposal.

Robbie soon appointed three of our Club members to determine how this sum of money should be used, and as a result the Oscar A. Olsen Rotary Foundation Fund of Vancouver was established. Its funds are being used daily for aid to the blind, crippled children, students, and elderly citizens.

Many of the visitors who crowded about Robbie after his $100,000 address that day did not realize, until they shook hands with him—and perhaps not even then, for he might "beat you to the draw"—that he is totally blind. He has been so since 1917.

This is the remarkable man I want to tell you about.

In 1955-56 he was Governor of District 151, then one of the largest Districts in Rotary from many points of view: 72 Clubs, 4,774 members, and over one million square miles in area. It stretches from Chehalis, Washington, in the south, to Nome, Alaska, in the north, a distance of 2,065 miles.

Robbie lost his sight in the Battle of Vimy Ridge in France during World War I. While convalescing in a London hospital he met Ina Langley-Fraser, who at the time was a volunteer hospital worker. Later they married and came to Canada, where Robbie set up practice as a physiotherapist. In 1929 he was asked to take over and develop the work of the

Photo: United Press

A Rotarian in the News

AS, ONCE AGAIN, the world has turned to the United Nations for the solution of its hard and tragic international problems, the spotlight of public attention has fallen on Prince Wan Waithayakon, of Thailand—President of the U. N. General Assembly. He was elected to that post November 12 and will serve during the 11th session.

Rotarians will remember Prince Wan as a member of the Rotary Club of Bangkok since 1937 and as Governor in 1940-41 of the Rotary District which embraces Thailand, the Federation of Malaya, Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore, and Vietnam. Prince Wan has been Thailand's Ambassador to the U.S.A. and its permanent representative to the U. N. since 1947, was educated in England and France. He is a grandson of King Rama IV, on whose life the musical play *The King and I* was based.

The photo shows Prince Wan in his office at the U. N. With him is his 22-year-old daughter, Wiwan Worawan, who acts as his personal secretary.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind, of which he is now director for Western Canada.

He has found special inspiration in the words of the late King George VI of England—"Go out into the dark and put your hand into the hand of God. . . ." And he has tried, too, to put into effect one of the maxims he learned as a Governor-Elect at Rotary's International Assembly, "Go Forth to Serve." With these guides he engages in a life of work for those afflicted as he is.

One of the Institute's projects has trained 130 blind men and women and established them as operators of retail establishments. Other programs include adjustment and rehabilitation training, the teaching of Braille, and the sponsoring of talking-book libraries.

As an active Rotarian, Robbie is full of ideas too. I know, for I was Secretary of the Vancouver Rotary Club, of which he was President in 1948-49. Working with him was a revelation to me. When he conducted our meetings, few visitors realized he was blind (and we have between 30 and 40 each meeting). He had a number of his friends search for good sayings on Rotary and its workings, and always closed a meeting with one of them.

During his year as District Governor, he and his wife, "Babs," travelled 30,000 miles by air, train, boat, bus, and car. Of his 72 Clubs, 65 were visited before December 15. Often he and "Babs" were up before 5 A.M. until long after midnight that year engaged in Rotary work. At a charter presentation of the new Club in Quesnel, British Columbia, Canada, the temperature dropped to 42 degrees below zero, and the heating plant in the building went out of order. The ladies ate dinner with their fur coats on, but Robbie managed to warm up the dance that followed by calling the changes himself in a rousing "Paul Jones."

During World War II he served as chairman of the Citizens' Defense Committee, for which he received the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and as general chairman of the Auxiliary Services for the Armed Forces in his area. For two years he was president of the American Association for the Blind.

Hobby-wise, his first love is fishing, and he spends most of his leisure time at his Summer place at Qualicum Beach on Vancouver Island. In his home workshop he even operates an electric power saw. One day his wife discovered that the guard she had bought for the saw had been traded in unused on a new fishing rod. One shudders, but according to Robbie it's quite simple.

Hope you meet him—I'm glad I have.

Rotary REPORTER

News and photos from Rotary's 9,263 Clubs in 99 countries and regions

Olympiad XVI—Rotary Efforts

As the 103,000 spectators packed in the MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, Cricket Ground watched, a lithe figure sprinted into the huge stadium and circled the 400-meter cinder track, bearing aloft the flaming Olympic Torch. It marked the opening of the 16th Olympiad of modern times. The torch had been lit in ATHENS, GREECE, was flown to DARWIN and CAIRNS, AUSTRALIA, then borne by runners cross country to MELBOURNE, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles. Carrying the torch on the final leg of its long journey was a young Australian athlete, Ron Clarke, of ESSENDON. Shortly after he participated in the Olympic pageantry, Ron was a guest of the Rotary Club of ESSENDON for its "Olympics Day" program (see photo). The Club had several overseas visitors for the meeting.

ESSENDON was one of a number of Australian Rotary Clubs which held special programs in observance of the worldwide athletic competition. Clubs in other parts of the globe took part also. The Rotary Club of WESTVILLE, N. J., for example, helped to send the United States team to the games by purchasing football-game tickets for 130 Boy Scouts who aided that Club in staging a "Get Out and Vote Campaign" prior to the November elections. The proceeds of the game were donated to the United States Olympic fund.

Five members of the U. S. Olympic squad were luncheon guests of the Rotary Club of SAN PEDRO, CALIF., during their pre-Olympic training period.

It's the Olympic Torch, and holding it is Ron Clarke, the athlete who carried it on its final journey into the Cricket Ground in Melbourne. He and his mother are guests of the Essendon, Australia, Rotary Club. Member Ernest Short (left) and Perce M. Jurss, Essendon Club President, talk over the world games (see item).

Timely Tips from Singapore

It's not difficult to become "rusty" on the simple rules of good sense and courtesy which govern those things in life which have become commonplace: telephone conversations, letter writing, shopping, social life, and many more ordinary, everyday experiences. One day recently members of the Rotary Club of SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, decided to write and compile lists of rules and reminders about all sorts of common experiences and contacts. The result was a booklet entitled *Timely Tips on Citizenship and All That.* It has 17 pages chock-full of reminders concerning doctors, education, civic sense, Rotary, automobile operation, pets, and travel, to name a few. Some typical tips: "Tobacco smoke can be offensive to nonsmokers especially in cinemas or crowded places." Or in sports, "Don't make excuses before you start. . . . Don't show everyone the blister on your hand before you begin a game of tennis." Thirteen Club members contributed articles on the subjects chosen by 1955-56 Club President Leslie Rayner. The Vocational Service Committee distributed most of the booklets to other Rotary Clubs in District 46, local business houses, and delegates to a recent District Conference.

High jumper Phil Reavis is the second athlete in the history of Sommerville, Mass., to earn a place on the United States Olympic team. Auguste A. Couture, President of the local Rotary Club, presents the Villanova College athlete with an award. His father, Edward Reavis, and the Club's Vice-President, Thomas F. Bennett, look on.

They're feeling mighty "low," these Winnfield, La., Rotarians—and for good reason! They are 811 feet underground observing a salt-mining operation. Rotarian W. H. Cameron, manager of the local salt plant, took them on this tour as part of a Club program, made each venturer an "honorary salt miner" for his exploit.

Supermarket of Student Ideas

Rotary Club activities in connection with students are some of the most frequent—and worth while—of the many Rotary endeavors. In communities dotted all over the globe, Clubs are finding this form of service particularly stimulating. In In-

Communities have small needs as well as large ones, think Rotarians of Santa Barbara, Calif., so they filled a bare spot in the corner of the local police headquarters with a set of new flags. Dr. Edwin F. Froelich (left), the Club President, and Charles A. Ott, Jr., present the set to Santa Barbara's Chief of Police, Reginald Cooley (right).

dia, for instance, members of the DALMIANAGAR Rotary Club asked students of near-by educational institutions to participate in a two-day talent show. The students toured the city during their spare hours. All expenses were borne by the Club.

Another Club in that same nation, the Rotary Club of BROACH, recently instituted a series of coaching classes designed to prepare students for entrance examinations to a local arts college. The class enrollment rose from 15 to 35 members soon after classes began—an enthusiastic response! The same Club, with the assistance of members' ladies, provided a dinner for the boys of the Anath Asharam, or Remand Home, in BHARAGUPUR.

The Rotary Club of BOMBAY SUBURBAN (WEST), INDIA, has launched a series of talks on the subject of citizenship for the student bodies of schools and colleges in its locale. The talks are given by outstanding citizens from BOMBAY and other parts of India.

Here's a "shady" project! It's one of the 34 shade trees planted by the Rotary Club of Red Bank, N. J., in Red Bank and surrounding communities. They will be full-leaved in a few months.

Several thousand miles distant, the Rotary Club of HÄLSINGBORG, SWEDEN, is shaping up plans for a 140-room International Students House. It will provide closer contact among students of different nations since local and foreign students attending the University of Lund will be housed in it. The Club hopes to start construction during late 1957 or 1958.

In TROY, N. Y., the local Rotary Club is presenting a series of six youth programs in which student panelists discuss various topics. The title of a typical discussion: "What I would do if I were in politics."

Rotary and youth teamed up in PENTICTON, B. C., CANADA, when the Club members invited 18 students from other lands to a dinner and program. The students, representing 17 different lands,

A sign of appreciation for hospitality of Rotarians of Portsmouth, Va. It was penned by five students from other lands enrolled at Princeton University. The Club entertained them during Spring vacation. Club Secretary R. S. Gibbs (left), a Past Governor of District 277, and Osie W. French, 1955-56 Club President, read the certificate.

The Project That Licked Death

ONE day last Summer the Boy Scout Committees of the Anaheim, Calif., Rotary and Lions Clubs met to discuss the abandonment of a six-year joint project: the sponsorship of Anaheim Sea Scout Ship 280, a 45-foot, ocean-going craft called the *Rota-Leo*. The Scouting group that manned it had dwindled to 14 members. The next day, however, an incident was to take place that would change the Committeemen's minds.

For that day, at the El Toro, Calif., Marine Base, Master Sergeant George V. Mikkelson and Second Lieutenant Thomas H. LaToof boarded their AD-5, single-engine fighter, for a flight over the Pacific. The day before, the *Rota-Leo* had cast off for a week-end training cruise. When the plane failed to return on time, a large air-sea search began off the California coast.

Aboard the *Rota-Leo* the radio crackled: "All vessels in the Catalina Island area are asked to participate in search for missing aircraft. . . ." The Coast Guard assigned the *Rota-Leo* a 15-mile search path.

As dawn slashed across the Pacific, 16-year-old Jimmy Nelleson balanced himself on the wheelhouse roof, scanning the waters with binoculars. The next thing Skipper Tom Hoag remembers was Jimmy's feet coming down on the foredeck of the boat. "He was shouting something, but I couldn't make out what," Tom recalls. Jimmy ripped off his coat, slipped out of his shoes, and dove into the frigid black waters. Despite the high waves he managed to locate the splotch of yellow which he had recognized as a life preserver. It framed the blue face of the unconscious Sergeant Mikkelson.

Jimmy put an arm around the chest of the half-drowned, 190-pound Marine flier and, in what seemed like

Photo by author

Jimmy Nelleson reënacts the dramatic rescue of the Marine flier. Mike Smith gets ready to heave line.

an eternity, struggled back to the ship. Scout Mike Smith heaved a line and in a few moments both were aboard. Minutes later the *Rota-Leo* put in at a Catalina Island cove where a helicopter raced the Marine to an El Toro hospital.

Needless to say, a hero's welcome awaited Jimmy Nelleson and the crew of the *Rota-Leo* when it put into port. Rotarian Charles Pearson, Mayor of Anaheim, greeted the crew with welcome news: ". . . this Scout program has been more than repaid by your heroic action this week. . . . Believe me, we're going to continue our sponsorship."

—PAT MICHAELS

attend the University of British Columbia. John Coe, Governor of Rotary District 153, welcomed the group.

The Rotary Clubs of IRVINGTON, MAPLEWOOD, ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, SOUTH ORANGE, and WEST ORANGE, N. J., last Summer sponsored a three-day get-acquainted program for 16 students from other lands. The youths are studying in the United States through scholarships awarded by a local student-aid foundation. Events on the agenda included a dance, picnic supper, and visits to various business concerns (see photo).

Each year the Rotary Club of ANADARKO, OKLA., awards a $100 college scholarship to a local student. This year the scholarship was presented to a Navajo Indian who was valedictorian of his Riverside Indian School graduating class.

IN JACKSON, TENN., the members of the local Rotary Club host three students from area high schools at their meetings. From this group they select one from each school to attend an American Youth Foundation Camp the following Summer. JACKSON Rotarians have also held recent programs at near-by Union University and Lambuth College.

Goodwill ambassadors of 15 countries, in the person of 40 college students, sparked the third International Night program sponsored by the Rotary Club of PORTAGE, PA. Rotarians' wives prepared the dinner for the group.

Six students from Japan, India, Korea, and Africa put on an International Service program for the Rotary Club of BILLINGS, MONT. The students are enrolled in Rocky Mountain College, located in BILLINGS.

Opportunities to help students sometimes come in roundabout ways, too. Take the case of a RICHMOND, IND., Rotary Club project. A United States serviceman, befriended by Warren Hahn, a Rotarian of SEOUL, KOREA, when he was stationed in that country, contacted Earlham College in RICHMOND to inquire about a year of study there for Rotarian Hahn's daughter. The RICHMOND Rotary Club learned of the girl's desire, voted her $600 for a full-tuition scholarship, and found a home for her with a faculty member's family!

In CONCORD, MASS., 47 students representing 21 different countries were guests of the local Rotary Club members for two days. The group was taken on tours of the historical points of the community (see photo), and also enjoyed an outdoor weiner roast and square dance before returning to NEW YORK, N. Y. The students' names were provided by a "Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students."

Employers Host 400 Employees

To use an old but descriptive expression, "a good time was had by all" at an employer-employee night program sponsored by the Rotary Club of WARRAGUL, AUSTRALIA. Over 60 Rotarians and their wives and some 400 employees of the Club members' firms enjoyed a dinner prepared by Rotarians' ladies. Motion pictures and dancing until midnight followed

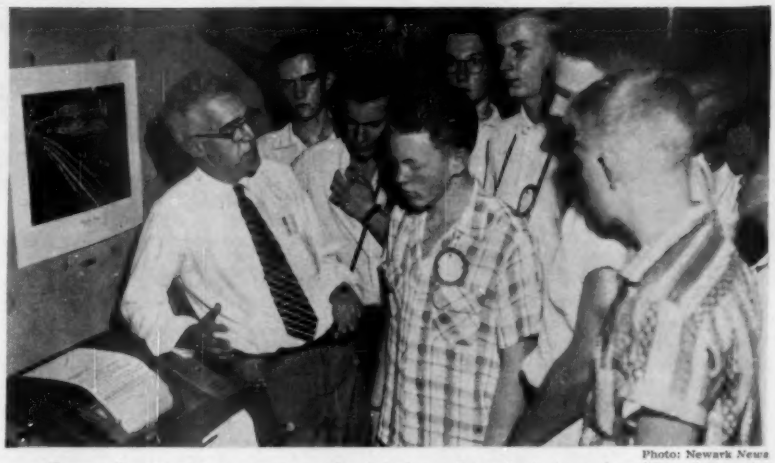
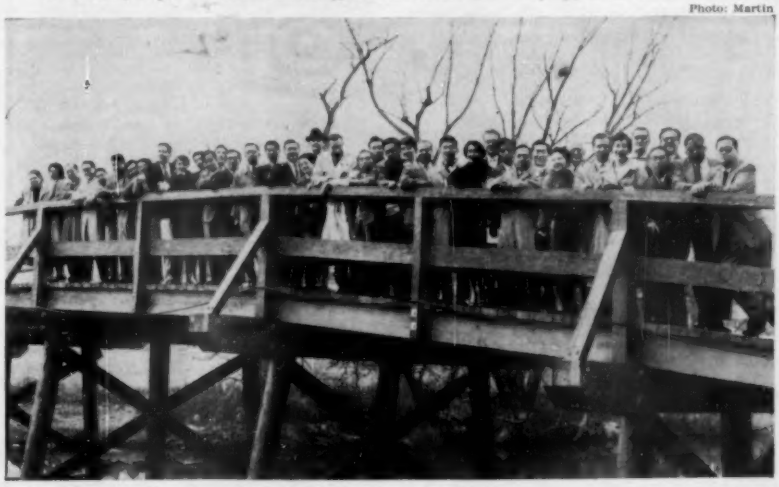


Photo: Newark News

"Some of our news comes over the 'wire' on this teletype machine," explains the spokesman for the Newark News. Listening closely are some of the 16 students from other lands who were recent guests of six New Jersey Rotary Clubs (see item).

It's the first time that the man on the left has been able to sit up since his illness began. The reclining chair given him by the Rotary Club of North Sydney, Australia, makes it possible. The Club also contributed an iron lung (background) to the home of the New South Wales Poliomyelitis Society. Society President Dr. Ross Williams, a polio victim himself, thanks Basil K. Godfrey, then Club President.

Photo: Martin



Over 180 years ago, the Old North Bridge in Concord, Mass., was the scene of the second skirmish of the American Revolutionary War. A few months ago, 47 students from other lands, guests of the Concord Rotary Club, trooped across it (see item).

the feast. "Everyone is looking forward to another such night. . . . It was a real thrill to see Rotary at work in a Club Vocational Service effort," reports a Club spokesman.

Spruce Your Town —with Flowers! Spring arrives at opposite times of the year in Australia and the United States, consequently the efforts of the Rotary Club of PELLA, IOWA, were in full bloom when the Rotary Club of BELLINGEN, AUSTRALIA, began to lay its plans. Wondering what it's all about? Well, both Rotary Clubs played important rôles in brightening their communities—with flowers!

Each May the residents of PELLA commemorate the founding of their community in 1847 by a band of Hollanders when they stage a huge tulip festival. Last year PELLA Rotarians conducted the sight-seeing tours for the thousands of visitors who flocked to the city. State highway patrolmen estimated a crowd of 30,000 people on the final day of the festival. For this year's show, the Club is considering plans for a large tulip bed of some 1,000 bulbs which will bloom in the form and color of the United States flag.

BELLINGEN, AUSTRALIA, Rotarians called their community-wide project "Azalea Time," and even though there were heavy frosts prior to the special week, the yards, gardens, and store windows blossomed out in spectacular floral displays. To provide funds for a similar project next year, the Rotary Club conducted a penny-vote campaign to choose the most beautiful store-window display —more than 5,600 votes were cast! The BELLINGEN Shire Council and the Rotary Club supplied and distributed prizes to the winners of the class competitions.

Photo: Chicago Photographers

For alert reporting which uncovered embezzlement by an Illinois State official, George Thiem (left), of the Chicago Daily News, receives a citation from the Chicago Rotary Club. Rotarian Arthur E. Hall, vice-president and general manager of the News, makes the award. Publisher John S. Knight and Club President Kenneth Ruggles (right) extend congratulations.

Take a Page from Maywood

When the 11,000 residents of an Eastern United States community count their blessings, they probably include a plan put into operation by the 28 members of the local Rotary Club. It's a plan which could be a blessing for your town also. Here is their story.

THE little girl suffering from anemia would need blood transfusions —an undetermined number of them. Her father, once assured that his daughter's life was not in immediate danger, turned to another vital consideration: the cost of the transfusions. Seconds later a silver lining broke through the clouds, for in Maywood, N. J., where he lived, every resident is protected by a blood-insurance plan put into operation by the 28 members of the Maywood Rotary Club.

The Maywood Blood Association, as it was named, insures every resident of the town that whole blood and plasma units are available at all times and that it will be provided in any amount and at any time. The only cost is for cross-matching and administration by the hospital. The Association works in coöperation with the Bergen Community Blood Bank, a nonprofit organization which maintains a working supply of blood to protect the thickly populated county. Maywood residents, through volunteer blood donations, maintain a credit reserve in the community's name at the county blood bank.

Sparked by the interest of a physician member, Dr. Francis Rosner, the Maywood Club realized such a plan could be put into effect without any need for fund raising. Rotary's major task was to reach the public with the information, to encourage volunteer blood donations. The Club treasury earmarked a few hundred dollars for publicity purposes.

Photo: Elliott

Dr. Francis Rosner (left) and Peter Brulatour, 1955-56 Club President, alphabetize some of the 500 blood-donor pledges which were returned.

Club members were assigned to speaking assignments before local clubs and family gatherings. Intensive newspaper publicity was launched and Boy Scouts distributed explanatory brochures and pledge cards to each home. In five weeks 500 pledge cards poured back into Rotary's postal box. From this list of volunteers, 140 were chosen as the first blood donors. About two months later Maywood families had used 28 pints of blood—the plan was in full swing. And in Maywood, Rotary had become a magic word.

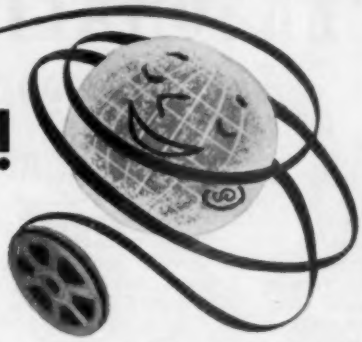
—LEN S. RUBIN
Rotarian, Maywood, N. J.

Six Clubs Mark 25th Anniversary Six Rotary Clubs mark their 25th anniversary this month. Congratulations to them! They are: BEIRUT, LEBANON; CAMPINES, BRAZIL; SUNDSVALL, SWEDEN; MAITLAND, AUSTRALIA; BEXLEY, ENGLAND; and EDNA, TEX.

Piano Keys Swell Funds for Youth One evening not too far past in ROME, an industrial center of some 40,000 people in central NEW YORK State, 500 citizens gathered to hear 38 musicians take part in a novel piano festival, the first held in that city since, well—no one can recall offhand. Sponsoring the event was the Rotary Club of ROME, with member Horace Douglas, who is also the organist for the ROME Club, serving as director and conductor. A soloist and an 18-member orchestra supported the program. ROME Rotarians will use the proceeds for youth work.

17 New Clubs in Rotary World Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department Rotary has entered 17 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are: Merredin (Northam), Australia; Kurikka (Seinäjoki), Finland; Middelburg (Witbank), Union of South Africa; Högsby (Oskarshamn), Sweden; Odense Østre (Odense Vestre), Denmark; Hamilton [Brisbane] (Fortitude Valley), Australia; Ojocaliente (Aguascalientes), Mexico; Vitória de Santo Antão (Olinda), Brazil; El Aguilar (La Quiaca), Argentina; Guaíba (Porto Alegre Norte), Brazil; Lüdenscheid (Hagen/Westf.), Germany; Leksand (Mora), Sweden; Appingedam-Delfzijl (Groningen), The Netherlands; Heidelberg (Northcote), Australia; Midsomer Norton and Radstock, England; Whitstable, England; Solingen (Remscheid), Germany.

Getting Acquainted... Global Style!



THE clock on the wall of the meeting room of the Sharon Hotel reads 20:30, or 8:30 P.M. The 26 members of the Rotary Club of HERZLIA-KFAR SHMARYAHU, ISRAEL, upon a signal from the Club President, begin to sing a currently popular Hebrew song. The meeting opens, the national anthem is played, and the President greets a large group of guests—the 97 members of the Rotary Club of SHARON, PA. Although the guests are not there in person at the moment, they participate in the meeting

Photo: Faribault *Daily News*

The Faribault Rotary Club says hello to the newly formed Wurzburg Rotary Club with this banner. Faribault Rotarians (left to right, in front) Dr. E. J. Engberg, Club President; J. C. Lysen, Governor of Rotary District 174; (rear) E. J. Kiekenapp; and Dr. R. M. Reed, a Past District Governor, display it.

a few weeks later via one of the newest mediums for international acquaintanceship: the tape recorder.

This magical tape is just one of the means which Rotary Clubs over the globe employ to strike up warm, inter-Club friendships. Each of these means, whether it involves letters, clothing, flower seeds, photographs, or scores of other mediums, is bit by bit helping to ballast Rotary's avenue of International Service.

The Rotarians of SHARON, PA., by the way, soon responded with a recording of one of their own meetings in which they hosted, by means of electronic tape, their fellow Rotarians of HERZLIA-KFAR SHMARYAHU. (These two ISRAEL communities are located on the Plain of Sharon, hence the Israeli Rotarians chose the SHARON, PA., Club for exchange.)

Members of three other Rotary Clubs crossed international borders recently to visit with Rotarians of neighboring lands. A large group of LONDON, ONT., CANADA, Rotarians greeted 14 members of the Rotary Club of BURTON-MIDDLEFIELD, OHIO, when they stepped off the plane for a day of visits about the city, a Club meeting, and a visit to a crippled-children camp which the LONDON Club sponsors.

Several members of the Rotary Club of PORT ALLEGHENY, PA., paid a flying visit to the Rotary Club of ST. CATHARINES, ONT., CANADA, not so many weeks ago. They made the trip in four small aircraft piloted by members of the Club.

A group of 20 Rotarians and their ladies of NEUVO LAREDO, MEXICO, presented a program at a meeting of the Rotary Club of SAN MARCOS, TEX., recently. Rotarian Rafael Linares, Mexican Consul in AUSTIN, TEX., spoke to the international gathering.

The Rotary Club of ENCINO, CALIF., gave one of its recent meetings an international flavor when it invited Shigeru Nakamura, Japanese Consul General in LOS ANGELES, to address the members.

Still another method of promoting international understanding was used by the Rotary Club of HOUMA, LA. The Club mailed letters and literature telling about its city and State to 122 Rotary District Governors asking for similar information about their respective areas. Return literature came from over 30 countries and was displayed in a "Rotary International Section" of the local public library.

A plow and 100 CARE packages are on their way to VELLORE, INDIA, a community hit by flood waters in recent months. The gifts come from Rotarians of GRANDVILLE, MICH., who heard of the plight of many Indian communities through a talk by an Indian missionary. The Rotary Club of VELLORE responded to the GRANDVILLE request that the Club distribute the packages for them. Money for the project was raised through savings on food during one meeting (they all ate bean soup, reports a Club spokesman), and a special collection among the members.

The International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of AUBURN, MASS., summarized its 1955-56 activities in an 88-page book. It includes photographs of the students from other lands who were guests of the Club—90 at Rotary meetings, 94 in Rotary homes. Other Club projects included the sending of clothing, flower seeds, cards, and magazine subscriptions to other lands.

Photo: Cry-Dun

Rotarians of Sycamore, Ill., send books to other lands on their birthdays. Now they have received one—from Larnaca, Cyprus—and present it to Miss Katherine Walker, librarian of Northern Illinois State College. Rotarians present are (left to right): Stanley Gullberg, Sycamore; Hermon H. Cortelyou, of DeKalb, Governor of District 213; Dr. Francis R. Geigle, of DeKalb; and Dr. Emery J. Fenwick, Sycamore Club President and founder of Birthday Library project.

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.

MOST REMOTE! On the right bank of the Colorado River, one mile below Lava Falls Rapids in Arizona's Grand Canyon, there is a tiny metal can with a note in it. It reads in part, "Rochester Rotary Club luncheon held at this spot Tuesday, June 18, 1956. If found, please contact the Executive Secretary of the Rotary Club of Rochester, N. Y." It's signed by DOUGLASS C. HARVEY, a member of that Club. ROTARIAN HARVEY, with a companion and a guide, were midway in a two-week boat trip down the swift, dangerous Colorado River when a Tuesday noon found the writer of the note far from any Rotary Club (that section of the country is one of the most remote and rugged spots on the North American Continent). "I did not, however, forget my Rotary friends and obligations," he says. "Following lunch I built a rock cairn in which I placed a film can with a note." So far, no one has found it, the Rochester Club reports.

Key Man. The man who provides just the right before- and after-dinner musical touch at the Thursday-noon meetings of the Rotary Club of Beloit, Kans., is piano-playing CLARENCE HUBBARD. For 31 years he has whetted Beloit Rotarians' appetites for song—and is still going strong! "HUBB," a charter member of the Club, which was formed in January, 1925, holds the classification of commercial banking.

Town Analysis. About 34 years ago, GEORGE G. RAYMOND arrived in Greene, N. Y., to take over the management of a small company there. And, as thousands of other industries in other communities have done, his company expanded, and with it came problems attendant to community and industrial growth. A member of the Rotary Club of Greene, which he helped to organize in 1924, he turned to the junior and senior high-school students of Greene for some remedies for the town's "growing pains," sponsoring a community-analysis contest which asked for the ten most desirable advantages the town offers as a place to live, and the ten most needed improvements. Nearly 200 students submitted entries which listed 110 different advantages of Greene and suggested 165 improvements, the latter including about everything from more doctors and police to the repair of sidewalks. Cash prizes were awarded to the 20 winning essayists (see photo).

Contest sponsor George G. Raymond and son, George, Jr., congratulate first-place winner Bruce Hopkins (see item).

Brightened Life. Just at that important age in a teen-ager's life when he can qualify for a license to drive an automobile, tragedy struck DENIS DEMOTT, a youth in Clio, Mich. A victim of polio, he suffered a complete paralysis from his waist down. His classmates drove him to and from school until one day the Clio Rotary Club made plans to construct a wheelchair ramp at his home and equip DENIS' car with hand driving controls so that the 16-year-old youth could drive. ROTARIAN MAURICE NICKELSON, however, thought that the delivery time on the commercially marketed hand-control unit was too long, so he set out to design and fabricate the parts for such a system in his own machine shop. Five days later he installed them on the car. DENIS took a trial run, beamed hearty approval. And for thoughtful "RED" NICKELSON at the next Club meeting there was a standing ovation.

Photo: *Eastern Province Herald*

Struan Robertson, the incoming Mayor of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, receives the robes of office from retiring Mayor Louis Dubb (right), while George Brewer, the Town Clerk, looks on. All three of the men are members of the Rotary Club of Port Elizabeth.

Honeymoon Glen. Nestled in a wooded glen near Mount Pocono, Pa., is a group of little white bungalows owned by a Rotarian with the only classification of its kind in Rotary: "honeymoon bungalow colonies." PAUL ASURE, 1956-57 President of the Mount Pocono Rotary Club, and his wife, MAE, moved onto a 130-acre farm with run-down buildings eight years ago, started a clean-up, repair, and building campaign, and soon established the unique enterprise designed to give newlywed couples a pleasant start on the marital road. The ASURES live on the farm too. They and the couples eat together at a long dining-room table in one room of the converted barn, which also serves as a big recreation room. Each of the couples lives in its own cottage "just built for two." "We built the business on The Four-Way Test," says ROTARIAN ASURE, "and we have kept it just that way."

A 1914 Dodge, its folding top giving it a "swept-wing" look, provided local transportation for Richard L. Evans, Rotary District 165 Governor, when he visited the Rotary Club of Gooding, Idaho. Staley Cheney presents keys on behalf of Myron Harbaugh, auto man. Earl O. Skidmore, the Club President, is sitting beside the District leader.

Nonagenarian News. JAMES H. WHITTEMORE, a member of the Rotary Club of Sioux City, Iowa, since 1913, is a bit surprised at the newspaper "fuss" made over him recently because of his age. "Sure, I'm 92," he says, "but there are lots of people older." His son and grandson are Rotarians too. His son, OSGOOD J., is a Past President of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, Rotary Club. His grandson, GERALD B. WHITTEMORE, is a member and Director of that Club (see photo).

Heaton

Two other Rotary communities were making "fusses" over their local nonagenarians. At the "Pioneer Day" meeting of the Rotary Club of Paso Robles, Calif., 93-year-old R. C. HEATON manned a microphone to welcome back a group of 120 "old-timers" of the area who were special guests of that meeting. . . . FENTON M. PARKE, a member of the Rotary Club of Buffalo,

From left to right are three generations of Rotarians: Gerald B., James H., and Osgood J. Whittemore (see item).

N. Y., since 1917, was fêted at a Rotary meeting in observance of the 90th anniversary of his birth. He is still active as chairman of the board of an industrial property management firm. He has been a leader in civic affairs for half a century.

Parke

CHARLES L. MCDONALD, a 91-year-old member of the Rotary Club of St. Louis, Mo., announced recently that he plans to attend the Rotary International Convention in Lucerne and Central Switzerland this year. He has attended eight previous Conventions.

Rotarian Honors. Two members of the Rotary Club of Khartoum, Sudan, now hold high governmental offices in their country. IBRAHIM AHMED IBRAHIM has been reappointed Minister of Finance and Economics; MOHAMED AHMED MAHGOUB has been named Minister of Foreign Affairs. . . . DAVID C. GUHL, of Connellsville, Pa., has been elected 1956-57 president of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association. . . . Recently appointed to the 27-member Advisory Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate is VIVIAN W. JOHNSON, of Cedar Falls, Iowa . . . . WILLIAM J. CRAWFORD, of Peoria, Ill., Governor of Rotary District 212, has been reëlected to the board of directors of the National Shoe Retailers Association. . . . Named "Florida's Man of the Year" by the State Zoning and Planning Commission is RALPH BLANK, SR., of West Palm Beach-South, Fla. . . . WALTER S. RYGIEL, of Bloomsburg, Pa., was recently awarded the collegiate class-A championship trophy as a winner in the Esterbrook National Gregg Shorthand contest. . . .

Bachrach

Johnson

HERBERT P. LANSDALE, JR., of Rochester, N. Y., is the newly appointed general secretary of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States . . . Reëlected to a second two-year term as national president of Alpha Phi Omega, national service fraternity composed of former Boy Scouts on college campuses, is MARION R. DISBOROUGH, of Louisville, Ky. . . . RICHARD H. COWLES, of Burlington, Vt., Governor of Rotary District 287, was recently presented the Silver Beaver award by the Long Trail Council of the Boy Scouts of America. . . . Four members of the Rotary Club of Tegucigalpa have been appointed to the Honduran Cabinet. They are ROBERTO GÁLVEZ

Lansdale

No more drudgery for me in cleaning grease-caked floors

His boss is happy too . . .

and should be. Now an Industrial Dry-Scrubber, Finnell's 84XR, does the job in about one-tenth the man-hour time required to hand-scrape the floors! And of course the machine is far more thorough, and spares maintenance men the back-breaking effort of manual methods. Equipped with two powerful scarifying brushes, the *84XR* digs through and quickly loosens even the most stubborn coatings of dirt, oil, grease, and shavings. Universal couplings enable the brushes to clean recessed areas that rigid coupling brushes would pass over and miss.

A flip of the switch re-sharpens brushes automatically!

Reversible motor keeps wires sharp. *A flip of the switch* reverses the rotation of the brushes and re-sharpens them automatically . . . *while working!* Eliminates the need for frequent changing of brushes by hand in order to maintain a sharp cutting edge. Reversal of brush rotation also helps keep the brushes functioning efficiently by ejecting sticky substances that would otherwise clog and slow up the cleaning process. Total brush spread of the *84XR* is 22 inches. Low, compact design permits cleaning right up to and beneath machinery—areas where deposits are heaviest. Interchangeable rings and brushes adapt the machine to wet-scrubbing, polishing, and steel-wooling.

Clean floors allow industrial trucks to move swiftly, surely and, according to actual tests, with *half the pull* it takes to move loads over dirty floors. In addition, clean floors aid safety underfoot and contribute to worker productivity. So it pays to keep floors clean – especially with a labor-saving *84XR!* (The Vac illustrated, *Finnell's 10C*, features a 1½ hp, 115v AC-DC By-Pass Motor. Tank holds 12 gallons *wet*, 1¼ bushels *dry*.)

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BARNES, member of the military junta; GABRIEL MEJÍA, Finance Minister; ROBERTO LÁZARUS, Health Minister; and JORGE FIDEL DURÓN, Education Minister. ROTARIAN DURÓN is a Past Third Vice-President of Rotary International.

Famous Son. Nearly four decades ago a man by the name of LUIGI LANG signed his name as a charter member of the Rotary Club of Livorno, Italy. Today the man's son is the President of Rotary International, GIAN PAOLO LANG. HAROLD ("SAM") KESSINGER, of Ridgewood, N. J., a member of the Magazine Committee of Rotary International, has done a bit of research and come up with the fact that PRESIDENT LANG is Rotary's first world President to be a son of a Rotarian. "The time from PAUL HARRIS to GIAN PAOLO LANG is not a long time as time is measured by historians and archaeologists," comments ROTARIAN KESSINGER, "but it is long enough for an idea that started around a table to spread around the world."

Sweet News. HENRY HUMMEL, a Robinson, Ill., Rotarian, this year marks his 32d year as song leader of his 64 fellow Robinson Rotarians. A baker, he doesn't limit his activities to production of sweet rolls and sweet music. He has attended 30 Rotary District Conferences in 32 years. Can anyone match that record?

Philatelic Art. Many readers will remember the unique talent of JOSEPH JAGOLINZER, of Cranston, R. I., who by selecting, cutting, and arranging cancelled postage stamps creates landscapes, portraits, and other art pictures (see *Hobby Hitching Post*, THE ROTARIAN for August, 1951). To commemorate Rotary International's 50th Anniversary year, ROTARIAN JAGOLINZER pieced together one of his largest works (see photo)—a creation, in stamps, using the design of the February, 1955, cover of THE ROTARIAN.

Photo: Kensington News Agency

The Rotary Club of Chelsea, England, helped Rotarian and Mrs. Willie R. Green celebrate the 60th anniversary of their marriage by presenting them with this "diamond anniversary" cake.

Photo: Cox

Celebrants of 50 years of wedded life are Rotarian and Mrs. Brice Phillipson, of Warsaw, Ind. Between them they gave 91 years' service to the Salvation Army, of which he was a captain.

Created entirely from cancelled postage stamps, this unique piece of art incorporates the basic design of the February, 1955, cover of THE ROTARIAN *(see item).*

New Life Comes to the Italian South

[*Continued from page 13*]

Italian South can offer the tourist modern comfort at budget rates.

Betterment in living conditions often brings new desires, of course, and Southern Italians occasionally become impatient, eager to move even faster on the road of economic and social progress. But still it is wonderful to know that, after so many generations of hopelessness, they are now on the way to a better life. It is even more wonderful to learn that the present effort to help them help themselves will be continued. *Cassa's* able head, Pietro Campilli, recently announced the Government's intention to extend the program for another ten years, upping its appropriation by another billion dollars. And even though the *Cassa's* primary objective is to improve the lot of the South, the whole country stands to benefit. For 70 percent of the mechanical equipment used by the *Cassa* comes from Northern plants. Moreover, industrialists in the North welcome the new farmers as new consumers; the Southern Italians' increased purchasing power has already reduced the crisis in the North's textile industry.

The greatest handicap to the South's industrialization has been the scarcity of electric power. Recently, however, a large electrical concern in the North announced its decision to build, in the South, Italy's first atomic-power station. And during the last three years an aerial electroduct has been flung across the 2½-mile Strait of Messina between the mainland and Sicily. Its high supporting towers admittedly bring an incongruous note of modernity to coasts rich in ancient legends about Ulysses' mermaids and the perils of Scylla and Charybdis. But they also stand as a symbol of promise that Italy is now well on the way toward making its Southern stepchild a full-fledged member of the family.

At Ease!

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Tell how-to-do-it-by-yourself.
Easy lessons how to master
Easy things like paint and plaster.
Easy blueprints and directions
For easing paper up in sections;
Easy ways to make a better . . a . .
Etcetera, etcetera.

To those who sprang the current fad
I offer praise, but also add,
You fail to tell the worn and tired
How-(easily)-to-get-inspired.

—Alice Boyd Stockdale

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Fly *TWA* to the Rotary International Convention in May and visit all these cities for the fare to Rome!

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Brussels	Milan	Madrid
Amsterdam	Venice	Lisbon
Cologne	Florence	
Dusseldorf	Rome	

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You'll find lots of other advantages in flying TWA to the Rotary Convention, too. Only TWA connects 60 U.S. cities directly with Europe . . . and TWA is the only U.S. airline flying directly to Switzerland.

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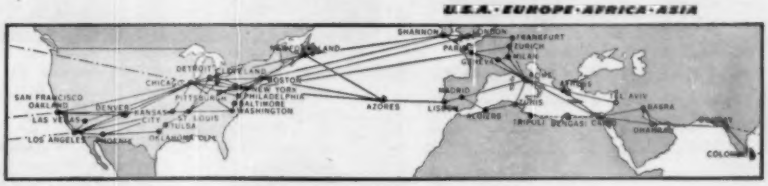

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Report from Sydney

[*Continued from page* 36]

and well and they settled down on schedule to hear "Kobay" describe "The Economic Situation in Japan."

At any rate and all too soon there came the last day, Thursday, with the final plenary session featuring an effective and forceful address by genial Harold T. Thomas, of Auckland, New Zealand, a Past First Vice-President of Rotary International. "The Will to Peace" was his theme and he reminded us that Sir Anthony Eden, himself a Rotarian, once declared that Rotary could do more for world peace than could a Foreign Secretary. I especially liked his thought that we need to look beyond our national boundaries and gaze with a friendly eye on other nations. "As a man needs friends," said Harold, "so do countries need friendship." Someday, he said, the structure of peace will be completed. Meanwhile, just as the wonder cave of Wytoma glows when all the little insects light their lamps, so will Rotary's ideals for peace be achieved when every Rotarian lights and keeps bright his lamp of service.

I myself was privileged to tell the Conference what Rotary means to me, and I endeavored to get across my belief that Rotary International is the foremost organization pioneering in the expanse of human relations, binding men of many nations and shades of political beliefs and background in a common mission to bring friendship and understanding to mankind.

Chairman "Ollie" Oberg — Rotary's First Vice-President last year — then gave a few closing remarks in which he thanked all for their coöperation and support. And what thanks were due the indefatigable "Ollie" himself for his two years' work as Chairman of the Conference Committee* and to Host Club President Milton C. Alder and Host Club Executive Committee Chairman John Melville.† They and their Com-

Gian Paolo Lang signs the visitor's book in Manly Town Hall. Watching are the Mayor, Alderman M. Paine, and Town Clerk Rotarian L. C. Wellings.

The President—beaming on one of the chief planners of the Conference: John Melville, Host Club Chairman.

*1956 Regional Conference Committee: O. D. A. Oberg, Australia, Chairman; Theodore L. Hall, The Philippines; J. Gordon Hislop, Australia; Masakazu Kobayashi, Japan; Harold T. Thomas, New Zealand.

†Host Club Executive Committee: John Melville, Chairman; A. R. Morris, Deputy Chairman; R. D. Chandler, H. W. R. Hawkeswood, C. Hudson, A. P. Mackie, C. R. McKerihan, E. J. Morgan, J. H. Pepper, R. R. Sinclair, A. D. G. Stewart.

Sydney's Lord Mayor, Alderman P. D. Hills, gives a reception in Town Hall for overseas visitors and others . . . and the photographer catches this line of them (left to right): Conference Committee Chairman "Ollie" Oberg, of Sydney; Past RI President H. J. Brunnier, of the U.S.A.; Past RI President Angus Mitchell, of Australia; the Lord Mayor; RI President Lang; a local civic official; RI Secretary George R. Means; Sydney Rotary Club President Milton C. Alder; Past RI Director G. E. Marden, of Hong Kong; and George Proud, Governor of Rotary District 29 embracing Sydney.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. ("Kay") Kaul, of Singapore—leaving the Trocadero after a session. He was a panelist on "Rotary's Opportunities in the Pacific."

mittee took well-deserved bows, following which President Lang brought the Conference to a close with the great company joining in singing *Auld Lang Syne* as I am sure it has never been sung before.

The spirit of the gathering was reflected a few hours later in a colorful International Pageant and Fellowship Evening arranged by the courtesy of the Good Neighbor Council of New South Wales. Participants arrayed in costumes typical of their respective countries entertained us with native dances and songs from all around the Pacific. What a glorious and significant show! At the end of it President Paul Lang, who has been among many different peoples since he became Rotary's world leader last July 1, went forward and personally thanked the performers and all who participated for the excellent and delightful presentation. An hour of fellowship followed, with the regret that all good things must come to an end.

"Golden strand in the cable of friendship." "A world chain of brilliance." "A lifeline to which men cling." Whatever it is, it was stronger and brighter than ever as 1,961 people "called it a day" that night in Sydney.

One Face

Within a crowded room I searched
For one familiar face,
But all my searchings were in vain
Because I found no trace.
It's strange how lonely one can feel
With people every place
If absent from the gayest throng
Is one familiar face.

—E. J. Ritter, Jr.

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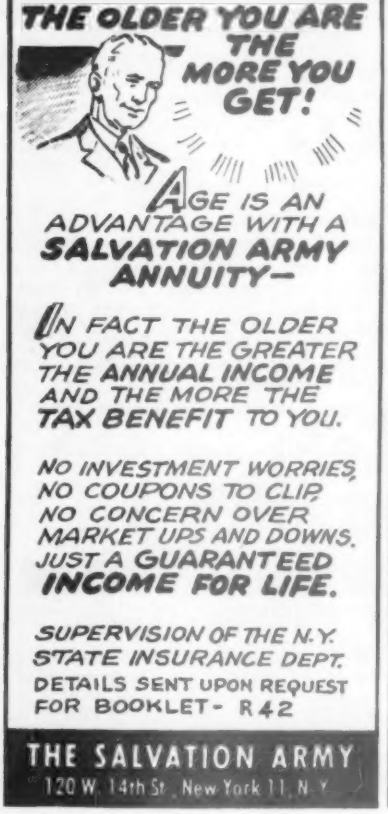

The Answer Men

[*Continued from page 16*]

pay is high, the security excellent, the job important, and the life expectancy long.

Of the approximately 1,000 actuaries in the United States, about 900 are employed by life-insurance companies. Women actuaries are few—about 25 all together—but several of them are head actuaries in their companies.

An actuary's chance of still greater importance is very good. Several life-insurance company presidents in the United States and Canada are actuaries, and the list of those who achieve vice-presidential status is lengthy, which is logical, because they are the indispensable men in the life-insurance business.

They're also necessary to a lot of other businesses and to government. In the U.S.A. there are actuaries in the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Housing Bureau, Vital Statistics, Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security, and the Veterans Bureau. There are 15 or 20 in State insurance departments, eight or ten in universities, and a few in the American Telephone and Telegraph offices. (One of the A. T. & T. actuarial jobs is figuring the longevity of telephone poles.) Other businesses use the services of the 40 or more consulting actuaries whose function is to actuariate on any problem that needs that type of intellectual skill.

The actuary has a fine craft and a rewarding career. If a young man or young woman has a true mathematical bent, ambition, and the stuff it takes to reach mathematical altitude where differential calculus is kindergarten stuff and Einstein is just a few crags higher up, while keeping his feet on common ground and his mind attuned to the practical problems of business and other ordinary human affairs, the actuarial profession ought to be a good bet. And today, despite its origin at the gambling table, actuarial science is a bet without a gamble.

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of $10 or more per member, 48 additional Clubs had at presstime become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 4,982. As of December 15, 1956, $156,256 had been received since July 1, 1956. The latest contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA

Swan Districts (45); Naracoorte (33).

BELGIUM

Ostend (49).

CANADA

Willowdale, Ont. (31); Grand Falls, N. B. (26).

DENMARK

Aabenraa (38).

FINLAND

Vaasa eteläinen-Vasa södra (23).

FRANCE

Vendôme (26).

ITALY

Vercelli (42); Vigevano-Mortara (32).

JAPAN

Hashimoto (26); Bisai (20); Matsumoto (31); Mino (21); Tajimi (25); Kitakata (25).

KENYA

Mombasa (38).

MEXICO

Tacubaya (23); Monterrey (30).

NORWAY

Hönefoss (32); Arendal (33).

SAAR

Saarbrücken (51).

SWEDEN

Falun (60).

UNITED STATES

Fair Park (Dallas), Tex. (49); Hill City, So. Dak. (19); Simsbury, Conn. (49); Levittown-Fairless Hills, Pa. (24); Henderson, Tex. (36); Whitewright, Tex. (32); Arcadia, Fla. (38); South San Francisco, Calif. (51); East Paterson, N. J. (23); West York, Pa. (29); Mineral Wells, Tex. (66); Jamestown, R. I. (23); Lebanon, Oreg. (21); Kimball, Nebr. (20); Hawthorne, N. J.; (56); Williams Bay, Wis. (18); Johnstown, N. Y. (49); Saratoga, Calif. (19); Orchard Park, N. Y. (24); Morgan Hill, Calif. (25); Yerington, Nev. (35).

VENEZUELA

Ciudad Bolívar (40); Maturín (23); El Tocuyo (17).

WALES

Barry (42).

200 Percenters

Clubs which have given at least $20 per member, thus making them 300 percent Clubs:

Medina, N. Y. (27); Patna, India (65); Skaneateles, N. Y. (68); Bensalem, Pa. (35); St. Louis, Mo. (458); Concordville, Pa. (34); Harrisburg (Houston), Tex. (88); Chagrin Valley (Chagrin Falls), Ohio (21); Carroll, Iowa (50); Marshall, Minn. (31); La Marque, Tex. (40); Toledo, Ohio (445); Plymouth, Mich. (83).

300 Percenters

Clubs which have given at least $30 per member, thus making them 300 percent Clubs:

Barquisimeto, Venezuela (37); Linden, N. J. (41); Wellingborough, England (44).

One World—for Children

[*Continued from page 31*]

For this purpose they all learn a common language, which at Trogen must be German because that is the language understood by the people of the town and canton among whom they live. (The German children learn English as their second language.)

How realistic the supranational ideal of the Pestalozzi Village is was proved in an inquiry made of the children in 1955. The question asked of them was: "Where in the Village have you found your best friend?" Of the little ones, 5 to 7, 62 percent had found their best friend in the house of another national group, and this percentage increased steadily as they grew older, reaching 86 percent at the age of 14 and above.

Since 1953 another proof has existed of the practical effectiveness of this supranational education. For in that year the first grown-up boys and girls were graduated from the Village. Today there are 125 alumni either in the final years of preparation for a chosen trade or profession or already professionally engaged. The diversity of their choices is indicative of the development of individuality in the Village, for among the 125 alumni, 56 different trades and professions are represented, varying all the way from sailor to hairdresser, and including electrical engineer, stone mason, teacher, chicken breeder, cook, dancer, decorator. More than half the graduates have returned to their native countries; the rest are studying or serving an apprenticeship in Switzerland. But wherever they go they remain "citizens" of the Village and continue to regard it as their home. Upon leaving they receive a certificate of citizenship assuring them that they may always return to the Village. At Christmas, 1955, 40 alumni returned to spend the holiday week. Of their own accord they formed an Association of the Alumni of the Pestalozzi Children's Village, its purpose being to keep fresh for a lifetime their bonds to the Village and to one another, and establish a tradition of returning each year to celebrate Christmas together. More important in the eyes of the founder and directors of the Village is the fact that in every case and whatever their profession these graduates oppose nationalistic prejudice, and are by instinct evangelists of sympathy and understanding toward other nations.

There are 100 children's villages in Europe—up to 500 throughout the world. Several of them are as wise in combining family with school as Pestalozzi. Some of them perhaps are as beautiful to the eye and mind. But no other has the incomparable advantage, both to the children and to the world in which they are to live, of uniting many races and nations—of being a little model of a world naturally at peace.

For this reason Pestalozzi Village is becoming a place of pilgrimage for those interested in children from all over the world. In the Summer of 1948 UNESCO called a conference there of directors of children's communities and experts in child training. Forty-five people came from 13 nations, among them some of the best educators and teachers of education in the world. Five days were devoted to a discussion of all the problems arising from this world-wide movement. An International Federation of Children's Communities was formed, with headquarters and permanent secretaries in Pestalozzi Village. A whole series of measures was adopted to coördinate the activities, and pool the wisdoms and resources of the 500 such

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MONEY spent in bringing children up to be strong, intelligent, and resourceful is the best saving, both for the individual and for civilization.

—*Margaret Culkin Banning*
American Writer and Essayist

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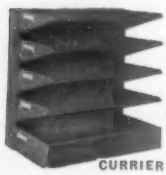

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institutions, scattered all the way from Malaya to the American Wild West.

Thus Walter Corti's little utopia has become the center of a practical world movement. Who knows what its future may be? Corti himself dreams of a meshwork of supranational children's villages spreading across the earth and making a vital contribution to the cause of peace. "If I could get only *one* more started," Corti exclaimed to me, "then it would be a movement, not just a phenomenon."

He said this somewhat wistfully, but since our conversation he has announced as the "best of all news" that his distinguished British colleague Dr. Henry J. Alexander has placed himself at the head of a determined and growing movement to found in England a second supranational children's village. "If this is realized," he adds, "we will proudly and without envy call it the first—the first to open the world road to this great idea. For the very meaning, the *raison d'être*, of a model, no matter how full of its own life it may be, is to incite imitation."

Your Letters

[*Continued from page 2*]

that many times the salesman is trying to sell something that benefits him many times more than it does the buyer. The buyer would not go across the street or call the home office by phone the next day, after the sales talk has lost its potency, and pay half the price that the salesman talked him into paying. He would, however, cancel the order if he could without involving a "double standard."

Re: Vendor Relations

By George E. Paules, *Rotarian*
Manager, Carpet Company
Albany, Georgia

The excellent article entitled *A Matter of Courtesy*, by Fred DeArmond [The Rotarian for December], made quite an impression on me as I read it, perhaps because in our company we recently made a self-appraisal of our vendor relations and found ourselves guilty at times, through carelessness, of a "double standard" of courtesy.

Our first step toward improving vendor relations was to prepare a booklet setting forth what our purchasing policies should be, not only for all us within our company to live up to, but also to be made available to each salesman on his first visit to our offices. The result: hundreds of compliments from those who call on us, whether they made a sale or not. Benefit to us: lots of cost-saving ideas that formerly slipped by us, when we discovered that a good buyer-seller relation is a mutually profitable one.

We shall be happy to send a copy to any Rotarian who also wants to go to work on eliminating a "double standard" of courtesy in his business relations.

Help for Retarded Children

Reports Leonard F. Wing, Jr.
President, Rutland Association for Retarded Children
Rutland, Vermont

I am certain that *Because a Father Cared*, by Margaret McDonald, and *A Monument to Kindness*, by Louise Ryan [The Rotarian for November], will be read and will help to bring to the public the ever-increasing need for the care of retarded children.

In Rutland we opened a school for the education of mentally retarded children in September, 1956, and our hot-lunch program for these children was virtually assured of being a financial success after the Rutland Rotary Club made a most generous gift of $1,000 to this program. I am sure that Rotarians everywhere in the world will be proud of the work of this Club on behalf of the mentally retarded children.

Challenge Brings Out Vote

Reports Harry Montgomery, *Rotarian*
Newspaper Publisher
Phoenix, Arizona

Following the recent successful get-out-the-vote project of the Rotary Club of Phoenix, it was interesting to check the results with the totals of service-club votes mentioned in *Do Businessmen Vote?* in The Rotarian for November.

The get-out-the-vote challenge of the Phoenix Club resulted in 95 percent of the membership of 15 central Arizona service clubs going to the polls last November 6. Of 1,228 members, only one was disqualified through failure to register.

In the accompanying photo James C. Wood, President of the Rotary Club of Phoenix, is presenting engraved bowls to winners (left to right) Herbert Lindner, president of the Valley of the Sun

Awards after the votes were counted.

Kiwanis Club; Thomas Deddens, president of the Camelback Kiwanis Club; and Ben Van Brinton, representing the Rotary Club of Mesa. The Kiwanis Clubs voted 100 percent of their membership. Mesa led the Rotary Clubs with 98 of its 99 members voting. The challenging Club scored a 98 percent mark

when five of its 255 members failed to mark ballots.

Fred Knowles, a Past President of our Club, originated the contest four years ago when he noted that in a previous national election only 46 percent of service-club members in a large industrial city turned out to vote, as compared with 92 percent of the labor-union members.

Form Society for OBS

Urges FRED W. MOTTON, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Chatsworth, Ontario, Canada

Dear sir, oh, pardon me, I mean hi, you. This is to agree heartily with your anonymous correspondent quoted in *The Editors' Workshop* for December. In this busy age we waste too much time on things of the past.

I suggest that we form a Society for the Overthrow of Brainless Stupidity—oh, that won't do in this age of initials, one must be careful! Will you please do all you can to find your nameless correspondent so that we may elect her to high office in this Society? But when you find her do not raise your hat to her. In the olden days, knights opened the visor of their helmet so that their ladies could see who was inside. And be careful not to shake hands. This senseless custom originated because one wanted to show another person that he was not carrying a sword; he was friendly. Today we know that those we meet are not armed, so why shake hands?

Should you yawn, do not cover your mouth with your hand. That was formerly done to prevent evil spirits from entering the body through the open mouth. Today we are much more enlightened, and know that only the evil spirits which may enter our mouths are those which are conveyed there by the hand. So if you are tired or bored, let the world see your tonsils and admire them.

This list could go on until you could fill a whole issue of THE ROTARIAN and spill into the next with things that we do today which have an origin back in conditions which no longer exist. But I must not extend the list or you will be yawning and permitting those evil spirits to enter your mouth.

But if I cannot end this letter with "Very truly yours" or "Yours very sincerely," which, although I have never met you, I do feel, how can I end it? I know. Good-by is a corruption of "God be with you." So, good-by.

About Stereotyped Salutations

By CHESTER M. WAY
Honorary Rotarian
Bristol, Vermont

Regarding the complaint that our business letters are stereotyped in the use of "Dear Sir," "Very truly yours," etc. [*The Editors' Workshop*, THE ROTARIAN for December], it is my opinion that this custom will always be considered in good form.

The office secretary who made the complaint is evidently not cognizant of the personal relationship which exists

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I've been a pipe smoker for 30 years—always looking for the ideal pipe—buying all the disappointing gadgets—never finding a single, solitary pipe that would smoke hour after hour, day after day, without bitterness, bite, or sludge.

With considerable doubt, I decided to work out something for myself. After months of experimenting and scores of disappointments, suddenly, almost by accident, I discovered how to harness four great natural laws to give me everything I wanted in a pipe. It didn't require any "breaking in". From the first puff it smoked cool—it smoked mild. It smoked right down to the last bit of tobacco without bite. It never has to be "rested". AND it never has to be cleaned! Yet it is utterly impossible for goo or sludge to reach your tongue, because my invention dissipates the goo as it forms!

You might expect all this to require a complicated mechanical gadget, but when you see it, the most surprising thing will be that I've done all this in a pipe that looks like any of the finest conventional pipes. The claims I could make for this new principle in tobacco enjoyment are so spectacular that no pipe smoker would believe them. So, since "seeing is believing", I also say "Smoking is convincing" and I want to send you one Carey pipe to smoke 30 days at my risk. At the end of that time, if you're willing to give up your Carey Pipe, simply break it to bits—and return it to me—the trial has cost you nothing.

Please send me your name today. Just a postal card will do. I'll send you absolutely free my complete trial offer so you can decide for yourself whether or not my friends are right when they say the Carey Pipe is the greatest smoking invention ever patented. Send your name today. As one pipe smoker to another, I'll guarantee you the surprise of your life, **free.** Write today! **E. A. Carey, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Dept. 4-B, Chicago 40, Illinois**

between the company which purchases and the company or manufacturer which contacts its customers. Business is of necessity a matter of personal contacts and friendly relationship. No salesman is successful unless he has made stanch friends with his customers, and this friendship is developed by having the firm he represents stand back of him with courteous service and a quality product.

What is life, anyhow, if it not love of family and friends? It would be rather droll—wouldn't it?—if it were otherwise.

A New College Takes Form

Reports R. D'A. CATHCART, *Rotarian*
Architect
Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

In THE ROTARIAN for September were presented "education features" entitled *College in the Woods*, an institution in Canada, and *College by the Sea*, an account of an unusual educational venture in California. Rotarians will, I think, be interested in the creation of another college, one which will serve all three territories and all races of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Potentially the University College is perhaps the most significant development in Central Africa for it will touch the life of the Federation at every point. As a center of research and by invigorating the research of others, it can contribute powerfully to the solution of local problems as well as to the general body of science and learning. By its bold experiment in interracial partnership it will be testing the social contract on which the Federation of 1953 rests and which is of profound importance to the whole Continent of Africa.

The city of Salisbury has given a beautiful site of 500 acres in its best residential area, which at present land values represents a benefaction of one million pounds. The British Government has given a contribution of £1¼ million toward the capital expenditure. The Federal Government is giving a block grant of £150,000 per annum toward recurrent costs for the first five years. The College is completely autonomous, and Her Majesty the Queen Mother, who laid the foundation stone of the College in July, 1953, has honored it by consenting to be its first president.

The first degree courses will begin in March, 1957, in the Faculty of Arts and in the Faculty of Science. Other features of its academic development program, such as the creation of a department of engineering, depends on further finance. Ten professors have been appointed, and for the coming year they will be the academic planning staff engaged in a variety of tasks, such as assisting the architects to design the buildings, equipping their departments, prosecuting their own research, etc. They have been recruited by worldwide competition, and have brought with them to the Federation experience of many other parts of the world, including the Union of South Africa, East Africa, the Gold Coast, the Sudan, Iraq, the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and Hong Kong.

The principal is Dr. Walter Adams. A former lecturer in history at University College in London and a former Rockefeller Fellow in the U.S.A., he was secretary of the London School of Economics for eight years, and from 1946 to 1955 was secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, a body advising and coördinating the university colleges recently established in various parts of the Colonies.

The librarian is rapidly developing the organization of the Library, for which building the British South Africa Company and the two main copper companies—the Rhodesian Anglo-American and the Rhodesian Selection Trust—have jointly given £150,000. We are hopeful that organizations and individuals will help fill its shelves.

Adventuring They Went

Reports J. SPENCER WOODWORTH
Insurance-Agency Owner
President, Rotary Club
Robinson, Illinois

We liked the theme of W. Kelsey Buchanan's article on Rotary's Magazine, which he titled *Go Adventuring with Your Magazine* [THE ROTARIAN for January]. Sometimes you can even do a bit of adventuring with portions of it, too, as we did here in Robinson a few weeks back.

It was the time of the annual Chamber of Commerce Fall Festival. We wanted to tell our fellow citizens something about Rotary, so we "dressed" an automobile in front covers from THE ROTARIAN [see photo]. It was quite a little job to make it, but the "travelling cover"

Covers provide an informative cover.

created no little comment when it appeared on the streets. Carl Zwermann was the one who came up with the idea. It introduced our Magazine to a non-Rotary audience of thousands of people. Some of them, I am quite sure, will go adventuring with it as a result.

Re: An Understanding of Asia, *by William O. Douglas,* THE ROTARIAN *for December.*

. . . The article is interesting and constructive. It points up a problem which we in America have to face. At the same time it suggests the solution which we should follow.

—C. A. POOLE, *Rotarian*
Banker
Hickory, North Carolina

. . . The gist of the article is that those Asian countries with newly found free-

dom and others whose Governments are in a nascent state, and none with comprehensive uniform beliefs in matters of civics, with red Russia and China hanging over them like an ominous cloud, present to our democracies a problem of the greatest concern. . . . Without seeking to detract from the merit of the article, a close study of it does seem to the writer, however, to show a bias toward socialism. . . . Toward the last the author gives some paragraphs in heartening eulogy to our democratic system as opposed to Communism, but also sticks in the last paragraph a couple of vague "if's" as to the need to interject these ideals into both our domestic and foreign policy.

—W. F. CUNNINGHAM, *Rotarian*
Past Service
Seattle, Washington

The article offered truthful meat. Our brand of capitalism is unknown in Asia. . . . Justice Douglas does not mention the scourge of illiteracy. Our billions for aid would have been better spent on a crash program designed to provide a free grade-school education for all the world.

—R. M. GORDON, *Rotarian*
Past Secretary,
Rotary Club of Hong Kong
Photo-Supplies Distributor
Honeoye Falls, New York

. . . It is shocking to me that such an article has been given publication in a magazine such as THE ROTARIAN, and its designation as "An International Service Feature"—I consider it a decided international disservice.

While the article is designated as the private view of a man, it cannot be overlooked that William O. Douglas holds the public office of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and on account of this high public office his views may be given credence by the 438,000 members of Rotary Clubs in 99 countries as expressive of the viewpoints in the United States.

It is evident from some of the paragraphs in his article that Justice Douglas has an admiration for the Soviet Union. For instance:

> Russia has a thriving system of socialized medicine. Hospitals are everywhere—on the collective farms as well as in the cities. There are dentists' chairs in every factory and every university. There are mobile medical units that reach even the remote sheep camps. All medicines are free. . . .
>
> . . . Russia has plenty to eat, enough to wear, and an organized theater that keeps every community entertained. . . .
>
> That is why Russian propaganda has strong appeal in Asian circles when it proclaims: "Look at what we did in 35 years. It took America 165 years to achieve the same results. Why not do it our way?"

(At this time does Justice Douglas admire the achievements of Russia in Hungary?)

> Today Russia competes with America in supplying both capital and technical aid. Her technical aid is massive. Russia has more scientists, engineers, and agronomists than she knows what to do with.

And the closing paragraphs:

> Our ideas of liberty, equality, and freedom quicken the hearts of men the world around. They are far more potent in the battle of ideas than any totalitarian creed.
>
> These ideas constitute the one true advantage we have over the totalitarian world. They can bring us victory if we will only make them vital forces in our domestic affairs and translate them into affirmative terms when we come to foreign policy. But to make them positive influences in our foreign policy we must, first, shift our emphasis from the military to the political, and, second, go to Asia with humility, offering to help the Asians solve their problems their own way.

Whether as a "man" or as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, what right has William O. Douglas to set forth what the foreign policy of the United States *must* be toward the Asian countries? . . .

To repeat, what may be the effects of such an article on the membership of Rotary International in 99 countries of the world? . . .

—EDWARD R. BACON, *Rotarian*
Construction-Equipment Distributor
San Francisco, California

A good piece by William O. Douglas—he is a human and a knowledgeable man. . . . . We in Rotary must, more than ever now, assume the strength that has so long been dormant in us really to have a concern for improving international goodwill, looking to the ultimate peace.

The great Toynbee says: "The annihilation of distance by technology makes it more important than ever for human beings to appreciate each other."

If we can substitute the word "value" for his word "appreciate," perhaps the application of his concept can be made a little easier. To value a man from another country rather than to be prejudiced against him—this is now the objective. To value a person, we must understand his background, his culture, his religion, and his philosophical pattern of conduct, so that we can come to admire him and to admire him is to come to love him.

—KENDALL WEISIGER, *Hon. Rotarian*
Atlanta, Georgia

Justice Douglas' article evidences some good historical analysis and a pointing up of what is distinctive in our way of life which should give that way of life a strong appeal to freedom-loving folks. When, however, he inserts such statements as "The Russian socialism works; it is not about to fall apart" and advises us in the face of the gangster terrorism of the Communists to "shift our emphasis from the military," one cannot but feel that Mr. Douglas is merely helping to increase the terrible apathy of the American people toward the whole international picture.

Hungarians are fighting our battle against the international gangsters who are drunk for world power and are receiving too little help from us. We need to be humbly offering to help the Asians to solve their problems and not in the Communist way. But we also need to be disciplining ourselves to where we are ready to accept death rather than the slavery of the Communists — the Hungarians did this—or we will fall before this world menace. A sedative article like Mr. Douglas' statement merely lulls us into a false security.

—E. A. JOHNSON
Peoria, Illinois

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The Club President

WITH this administrative year past the halfway mark, your Rotary Club, along with some 9,000 others, will soon be deciding on its new leader for 1957-58. To help your Club in selecting your incoming Club President, the Board of Directors of Rotary International has approved the following statement of duties and qualifications of the Club President:

Qualifications

The Club President—

Must be an active, additional active, past service, or a senior active member in good standing of his Club. The integrity of his classification (if an active or additional active member) should be unquestioned.

Should possess the ability to assume the leadership of the Club and possess the esteem and confidence of the fellow members.

Should be prepared to give the time and effort necessary to lead and carry on the work of his Club.

Should have served in his Club as a Board member or as Chairman or member of one or more of the major Committees or as Club Secretary.

Should have attended one or more District Conferences.

Should have a working knowledge of the Constitution and By-Laws of his Club, and of the Object of Rotary.

(It is also desirable that he should have attended at least one international Convention before assuming office, if possible.)

Duties

The Club President—

Presides at meetings of the Club.

Sees that each meeting is carefully planned, opening and adjourning on time. Presides at regular meetings (at least once a month) of the Board of Directors.

Appoints Club Committee Chairmen and members who are qualified for the jobs assigned.

Makes certain that each Committee has definite objectives and that each is functioning consistently.

Holds regular Club assemblies, the first as soon as possible after the appointment of Committees.

Attends District Conference.

Attends District Assembly as President-Elect.

Coöperates with the Governor in various Club and District Rotary matters and handles all correspondence promptly.

Supervises the preparation of a Club budget and the proper accounting of Club finances, including an annual audit.

Sees that written reports by the various Committee Chairmen are presented to the Governor on the occasion of his official visit to the Club.

Makes use of information and helpful suggestions available at the Secretariat of Rotary International.

Makes certain that important information obtained from the Rotary International *News*, Governor's *Monthly Letter*, and other bulletins and literature from the Rotary International Secretariat and Governor is passed on to the Club members.

Makes certain that the Club is properly represented at the District Conference and at the Convention of Rotary International.

Conducts a semiannual check-up in January on all Committee activities and objectives for the balance of the Rotary year.

Submits in June a comprehensive report to the Club of the status of Club finances and on the extent to which the Club has achieved its objectives for the year.

Confers with his successor before going out of office.

Arranges a joint meeting of the incoming and outgoing Boards of Directors for the dual purpose of getting the new administration off to a good start and providing continuity of Club administrations.

"Why do you have to study? So you'll grow to be smart like Daddy's boss."

Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS, ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

No Comment Needed

PAUL T. VICKERS, *Rotarian*
Chamber of Commerce Manager
McAllen, Texas

Why do Rotary Club Presidents and Program Chairmen think they have to comment on a speech when the speaker concludes it? Did you ever hear a revival preacher come to a dramatic conclusion and then have some other preacher get up and ruin the dramatic effect with a long-winded commentary?

Rotary programs would be much more effective, especially when an inspirational or eloquent speech is made, if the President would sound the gong, without a word. Yet, all over the country, even when a great speech is made with a dramatic, planned conclusion, the Program Chairman will get up and state how good he thought the speech, and he will be followed by the President, who sometimes even enlarges on the orator's speech. Comments on speeches, or performances after they are concluded, are never warranted except in the case of children to encourage them and make them feel good.

With Freedom Rests Responsibility

HENRY W. PHILLIPS, *Rotarian*
Soft-Drink Manufacturer
Mount Vernon, Missouri

In speaking about a need for The Four-Way Test for every life, I would point out the fact that in 1954 there were 4,200,000 people who came into the United States to live. These people knew nothing of our way of life, our ideals, or our principles. In fact, they could not even speak our language and had never heard of our religion. These 4 million people were, of course, the babies born in this country that year. These children are the direct responsibility of us as citizens, as parents, as teachers, as civic leaders, and as Sunday-school teachers. If we fail, what chance is there for this great republic in the next generation? Our ancestors came to this country looking for freedom, and they found it. But freedom is something that must be earned. With freedom there rests responsibility. — *From a Rotary Club address.*

Re: Misuse of Atomic Energy

G. STOEL, M.D., *Surgeon*
J. J. WIERINGA, M.D., *Physician*
Secretary, Rotary Club
Goeree-Overflakkee, The Netherlands

It is impossible that Rotary, as an international organization of people of goodwill, can overlook the terrible danger which threatens mankind with the ever-growing armament of the nations with atomic weapons. It certainly looks as if mankind shall have to make a final choice between one world, with understanding for each other's differences and troubles, and collective suicide of *homo sapiens* and perhaps of all other life on earth.

What can Rotary do in this matter? It can:

1. Establish an international Rotary board to oppose use of atomic energy for destructive purposes.

2. Recommend lectures regularly on this theme in all Rotary Clubs.

3. Inform mankind about the danger that threatens everyone, thus helping to produce a public opinion frankly hostile to any preparation for an atomic war. Do this by:

(a) Rousing the clergy to invoke in prayer the help of the Almighty in order that mankind does not march to its doom by its technical control of atomic forces.

(b) Asking every Rotarian to oppose, clearly and strongly, even the possibility of using atomic weapons.

(c) Placing in public conveyances, industrial plants, the press, etc., slogans opposing use of atomic weapons.

(d) Showing documentary films in cinemas and on television in order to show the blessings of atomic energy as well as the terrible dangers of the misuse of this force for war purposes.

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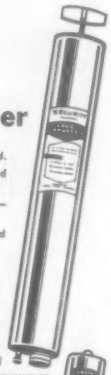

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HOBBY *Hitching Post*

THE hobby of ROTARIAN PICKERING DODGE STONE, *of Weston, Massachusetts, is an ancient art that began when man first sought to mark his honors and attainments by symbols.* GREGORY COOPER, *a fellow Club member, though not a fellow hobbyist of* ROTARIAN STONE'S, *tells the story of this avocation.*

I HAVE spent some pleasant hours talking with my friend and fellow Rotarian Pickering Stone about heraldry, a subject he knows well, for it has been his hobby for many years. One cannot talk with Pickering about this centuries-old art without acquiring an appreciation for its history, its complex methods and rules, and for its talented practitioners. In fashioning a coat-of-arms for a family there is much to be considered, not the least of which is a thorough study of the family's ancestry.

Pickering became interested in heraldry as a young art student. He was working as a draftsman for an engineering firm, and to improve his drawing ability he attended art classes after work. This brought before him for study a field of art called heraldic design, and he became fascinated with it. He began to collect examples of armorial symbols in the same way that philatelists collect stamps, and it wasn't long before he had amassed much material and a great deal of knowledge about heraldry. I would guess that he has some 1,000 pounds of reference books and pamphlets on the subject.

He took his first step as an emblazoner of a coat-of-arms by making exhaustive preparations for designing the symbols for the Stone family. He explored his ancestry through all authoritative sources, checked on the geographical traces of the Stones, studied the *Encyclopaedia of Heraldry* for descriptions of coats-of-arms bearing the Stone name, and finally combined into a handsome shield all the traditional elements of a coat-of-arms. To do all this well, one must be a tireless researcher and an artist. Pickering is both.

His own family shield completed, but his enthusiasm far from exhausted, Pickering began doing research work on the coats-of-arms of other families close to him. Today he is the creator of more than 1,000 coats-of-arms, many of which hang on a wall in his home, and for each he has an interesting story to tell. On one point he is most emphatic, and that is the importance of supplying family arms only to those of the highest character. "No one should have arms," he says, "unless the bearer intends to live up to what they signify. For that reason I would never supply a coat-of-arms to a person whose reputation is not what it ought to be."

As a designer of arms, Pickering knows the history of heraldry and the rules that govern its practice. In a sense, so he told me, the art goes as far back as the early Egyptians, because the cartouche of Egypt's kings can be considered a form of heraldry. Warrior chieftains bore coats-of-arms from the earliest times, and in the 12th Century, when the use of armor became common, a system of pictorial and symbolic badges was developed as a means of identification. Another early form of heraldry was the seal ring for the signing of official papers, as few persons could write.

Today heraldic designs can be seen in many forms. The military has symbols for its various branches, such as the infantry, engineers, signal corps, and others, and at various levels of government you will find seals designed with special significance for the department or service represented. In his collection, Pickering has the seal of the municipality of Weston, England, one of the many seals and shields he has obtained through correspondence with others of similar interest.

So extensive is the store of knowledge about heraldry that volumes have been written on just the origins of its terms and symbols. Other volumes have been written on the rules of this art, and there are many that must be followed. For example, in executing a coat-of-arms, metal may not be used on metal, or a color on a color; a metal must be used on a color, or a color on a metal. There are also rules covering the use of crests, supporters (heraldic animals or figures), badges, mottoes, lines, and other elements of heraldry.

Photo: Rotarian E. M. Logan

Pickering Stone holds the Stone shield.

I learned from my talks with Pickering that heraldry can provide a lifetime of pleasure as a hobby, and I saw in his keenness for it the kind of satisfaction that comes when time is spent happily on something worth while.

IN Charlotte, North Carolina, is another ROTARIAN STONE, *this one named*

CHARLES H., *whose hobby interest also centers on the* STONE *lineage, though not for heraldic purposes. Here* PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR STONE *tells of his work with the* STONE *family tree.*

NEARLY 20 years ago I sold my business, a chemical and dyestuffs concern, and have since kept busy compiling a genealogical record of my family, which had its American beginnings with Governor William Stone, of Maryland, some 325 years ago. Research by other genealogists has established the Stones as one of the 49 "first families" of America.

Starting with my great grandfather, Enoch Stone, Jr., born in 1791 and sixth in line from Governor Stone, I have compiled and published *The Stones of Surry*, a record that embraces nearly 3,000 descendants of Enoch Stone, with over 2,000 of them now living. The first edition, published in 1951, contained 272 pages; the second edition, published in 1955, was a 499-page volume, and copies of it were sent, without charge, to each of the living descendants. My purpose in publishing and distributing the book was purely educational, hoping that it would stimulate the desire for more information about the beginnings of this country.

My work on the second edition involved much correspondence, the total number of letters running to about 4,000, each accompanied by a questionnaire for a member of the Stone family to fill out. Replies were so heavy that I had to set up a large filing system. I learned that there are Stones of our family in all but one of the 48 States, and that the largest groups are in Utah, North Carolina, and Virginia.

This has been a most rewarding pastime for me, and at some future date I hope that my work will be of value to another historian of the Stones.

* * *

PHILATELISTS, NOTE! The Society of Philatelic Americans *Journal* concluded with its December issue a series of nine articles covering the stamps issued in celebration of Rotary's Golden Anniversary. The series included, in tabulated form, essential information such as first day of issue, process, perforation, paper, design, designer, engraver, and printer, as well as any notes of special interest. The editor of the *Journal* reports copies of back issues are available from the Society of Philatelic Americans, 340 North Pine Avenue, Chicago 44, Illinois.

"It finally happened, sir. Wrong address."

What's Your Hobby?

Sharing a hobby interest with someone else also increases the fun. If you wish to share yours, why not have THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM *list your name below? The only requirement is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family; the only request is that you acknowledge correspondence which comes your way.*

Coins; Stamps: Gary Swinson *(13-year-old son of Rotarian — collects coins and stamps; will trade; would like to correspond with pen friends)*, Lake Road Acres, Pratt, Kans., U.S.A.

Coins: J. R. Comer *(son of Rotarian — collects coins; would like to trade minor coins with collectors in Eastern European and Scandinavian countries)*, 2705 Sheldon St., Clovis, N. Mex., U.S.A.

Postcards: Romano Tamagno *(son of Rotarian—collects postcards and first-day issue and old or new stamps; will exchange)*, via Aselli 14, Milan, Italy.

Dolls; Fetishes: Mrs. Fred Shaffer *(wife of Rotarian—collects dolls and fetishes made in other countries)*, 39 S. Fourth St., Emmaus, Pa., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Edward Ufier, Jr. *(10-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; collects stamps, coins; interested in animals and astronomy)*, 123 Willow St., Garden City, N. Y., U.S.A.

Mrs. Elizabeth Copp *(daughter of Rotarian —wishes to correspond with other women, to exchange recipes, photos, postcards)*, 44 Elgin St., Bagotville, Que., Canada.

Carol Ann Schultz *(15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires friends in France, Italy, Mexico, Central and South America; interests include sports, stamps, music)*, 507 Oxford Place, Louisville 7, Ky., U.S.A.

Satish Chandra *(22-year-old brother of Rotarian—wishes pen pals from U.S.A., England, France; hobbies include photography and travelling)*, c/o Dr. Gian Parkash Chhabra, 1684, Dhakni Rai, Darya Gans, Delhi 7, India.

A. A. Kimpo *(18-year-old son of Rotarian —interested in writing, travelling, sports)*, Cotabato, The Philippines.

Edgar E. Quinto *(18-year-old son of Rotarian—enjoys music, sports, stamps, photography)*, San Jose, Occ. Mindoro, The Philippines.

Brenda E. Quinto *(14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; will trade Philippine stamps for those of other countries, particularly European)*, San Jose, Occ. Mindoro, The Philippines.

Aurora E. Quinto *(12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside her country; hobbies include ballet, collecting stamps and figurines, classical music, dolls)*, San Jose, Occ Mindoro, The Philippines.

Deanna Gmelin *(16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested "in the world around her")*, 441 Fountain St., Preston, Ont., Canada.

Shapso A. T-hawkhu *(20-year-old cousin of Rotarian—wishes friends in America interested in movies, collecting postcards, stamps)*, Kfar Kama, Mobile Post, Lower Galilee, Israel.

Peter Donald *(nephew of Rotarian—interests include stamps, photography, photos of other countries; wishes friends outside Australia)*, St. John's College, "Woodlawn," Box 6, Lismore, Australia.

Esther Balase *(18-year-old niece of Rotarian—interests include stamp and pencil collecting, bowling, skating, movies, dancing)*, Silliman University, Dumaguete, The Philippines.

Linnet Frazier *(10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in Europe; interested in horseback riding, baseball, popular music)*, Rt. 4, McKinney, Tex., U.S.A.

John B. Lester *(11-year-old son of Rotarian — English- or German-speaking pen friends preferred; interests include coins, postcards; will trade)*, Oskaloosas, Kans., U.S.A.

Tony Maw *(15-year-old nephew of Rotarian — interested in hunting, movies, sports)*, Black 45F, Rural Delivery, Pumurkah, Australia.

Sylvia Z. Osclo *(14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in Japan, India, Europe, Union of South Africa, Arabia; interested in piano, skating, exchanging photos)*, 123 Quezon Ave., Cotabato, The Philippines.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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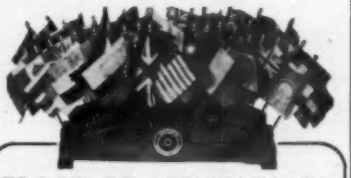

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Stripped GEARS

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN *Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. This is a favorite of J. Browne Evans, a St. Pauls, North Carolina, Rotarian.*

The young minister was in a jam. He wanted to be truthful. When a mother showed him her baby, he was always expected to tell her what a beautiful baby she had. He went to the old family doctor for advice. The doctor told him, "Why, Parson, that is easy. When they show me a baby, I look at it, then I say, '*My*, that *is* a baby!'"

The first time the preacher tried it he really got in bad. He looked at the baby and then he said, "*My*, is *that* a baby!"

A Gourmet Growls

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
When they're in asparagus
I kick to beat the band!

—EDDIE JAY

Contemporaries

Emerson was "born 30 years too soon" for Louisa May Alcott, who was born 30 years later. Nevertheless, both were living for the next 49 years. In this quiz they would be considered as contemporaries. How many of the persons in the first paragraph can you match with their contemporaries in the second?

1. P. T. Barnum. 2. Columbus. 3. Confucius. 4. Moses. 5. Nero. 6. Romulus. 7. Aesop. 8. Plutarch. 9. Shakespeare. 10. Marco Polo. 11. Leif Ericson. 12. George Washington.

(a) Pocahontas. (b) St. Peter. (c) Tacitus. (d) Queen Victoria. (e) Oliver Goldsmith. (f) Kublai Khan. (g) Cyrus the Great. (h) Leonardo da Vinci. (i) Solon. (j) Isaiah. (k) Tothmes II. (l) King Canute.

This quiz was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

Alphabetease

Here are 14 words each of which can be represented by a single letter of the alphabet. Can you discover them?

1. Insect. 2. Exclamation. 3. Beverage. 4. River in Scotland. 5. Line of waiting people. 6. Question. 7. Printer's measure. 8. Vegetable. 9. Deep and wide. 10. Bird. 11. Command to horses. 12. Forever. 13. Person addressed. 14. Organ of the head.

This quiz was submitted by Betty Cooper, of Clarence, Missouri.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Those who say you can't take it with you never saw a car packed for a vacation trip.—*Rotary Bulletin*, GOSHEN, INDIANA.

A retired banker got tired of loafing and opened an auto service station. The first customer drove up and ordered ten gallons of gasoline. The ex-banker looked the car, as well as the driver, over carefully, then inquired:

"Do you think you could get along on five?"—*Catch-Up*, RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

The new resident in the little village proved himself hard to take on many levels. He was a tough bargainer, complained about almost everything, and, to cap the climax, was slow in paying his bills. The corner-store merchant finally buttonholed him and made him pay up. "Put on that receipt that I don't owe you a single cent," the fellow said. The merchant scratched his head and then wrote on the bill: "This guy don't owe me a red cent, and he ain't going to!"—*Rotagram*, LENOIR CITY, TENNESSEE.

Man blames fate for all accidents but feels personally responsible when he makes a hole in one.—*Rotary Ripples*, YORK, NEBRASKA.

Husband: "When anything goes wrong around our house, I just get busy and fix it."

Wife: "Oh, yeah? Since you fixed the clock, the cuckoo backs out and asks, 'What time is it?'"—*Rotary News*, MOBILE, ILLINOIS.

A pessimist is a person who is seasick during the entire voyage of life.—*Rotary Record*, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

The Toppling Pedestal

Through all their tender, growing years
They come to us with doubts and fears
Secure in our ability
To solve, to soothe. Stability.
And now their school has math and French
And lit. and science to dispense.
The saddest words from tongue or pen
Now come from our teen-agers when
They say the words which make us freeze:
"Will you help me with my homework, please?"

—HELEN GORN SUTIN

Answers to Quizzes

CONTEMPORARIES: 1-d. 2-h. 3-g. 4-k. 5-b. 6-l. 7-i. 8-c. 9-a. 10-f. 11-l. 12-e.

ALPHABETEASE: 1. B (bee). 2. O (oh). 3. T (tea). 4. D (dee). 5. Q (queue). 6. Y (why?). 7. M (em). 8. P (pea). 9. C (sea). 10. J (jay). 11. G (gee). 12. A (aye). 13. U (you). 14. I (eye).

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays $5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian* Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

* * *

This month's winner comes from Charles S. Daley, a Canberra, Australia, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: April 15. The "ten best" entries will receive $2.

FANCY FULL

A studious typist called Nancy
To poetry took quite a fancy.
She said, "It's high time
We sent letters in rhyme,"

. . . . . .

TROUT ROUT

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for October:

A fisherman landing a trout
Got excited and gave a loud shout,
The fish slipped the hook,
Turned and gave him a look,

. . . . . .

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

And that was the end of the bout.
(Herbert B. Motz, member of the Rotary Club of Danielson, Connecticut.)

"Dear me!" said the man with a pout.
(Aida F. Massoud, daughter of a Cairo, Egypt, Rotarian.)

Of disdain as he turned up his snout!
(Mrs. Alfred Cummings, wife of a Vancouver Centre, B. C., Canada, Rotarian.)

One strike—but the trout was not out!
(Mrs. James P. Martin, wife of a Bismarck, North Dakota, Rotarian.)

"I'm happy as you WERE, no doubt!"
(Mrs. Wm. N. Orr, wife of a Longview, Texas, Rotarian.)

And said, "Frying tonight? Count me out!"
(H. S. Widgery, member of the Rotary Club of Hereford, England.)

Said: "Today, sir, I'm not coming out."
(Philip G. Rosemond, member of the Rotary Club of Orrville, Ohio.)

Said, "Go jump in the lake, you big lout."
(P. H. John, son of an Oxted and Limpsfield, England, Rotarian.)

"I'm one that you'll go home without."
(E. H. Poynter, member of the Rotary Club of Wanganui, New Zealand.)

As he cried, "Hey, that hurts—cut it out!"
(Mrs. Lloyd Wright, wife of a Beatrice, Nebraska, Rotarian.)

"The Rotarian gets results at low cost," says

James P. Marino, President
American Dictating Machine Company, Incorporated

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James P. Marino

Here, again, an advertiser has found proof of the high readership of THE ROTARIAN. This, plus the unquestionable fact that ROTARIAN subscribers are top-level business and civic leaders who take an active part in the purchase of equipment, supplies and services for their businesses and for government, school, church, hospital and institutional use, is the reason why THE ROTARIAN produces low cost, quality inquiries and orders. Complete details about this audience are yours for the asking.

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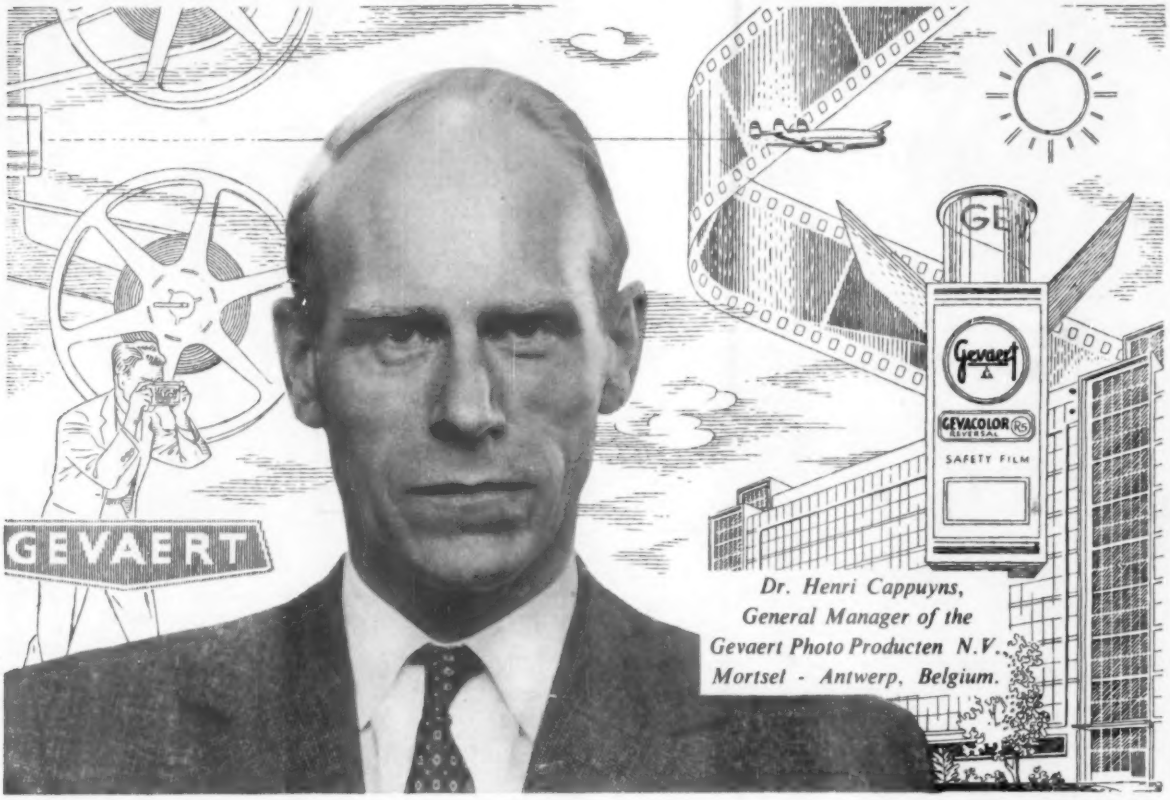

Dr. Henri Cappuyns, General Manager of the Gevaert Photo Producten N.V. Mortsel - Antwerp, Belgium.

He adds colour to every scene...

"An excellent brain", remarked his teachers at the Latin School. "A fine lawyer", agreed his professors as they awarded him his doctorate with the compliments of the faculty. He entered Belgium's legal arena. He was more than a brilliant young lawyer with a cool, analytical mind. He was constructive. He had a gift for the suave phrase; the amiable settlement without a sacrifice of principles. At 25, he became the miracle boy of the Belgian Railways, with the title of Secretary-General. In the post-war battle for executive talent the Gevaert Works scored a major victory in securing Dr. Cappuyns. From then on his career was picturesque in a double sense. It took him the proverbial seven years to reach the peak of his abilities and of a world-wide concern. Dr. Cappuyns, now 43, has a mind as receptive as a super-speed film. His common sense sifts the facts and he certainly knows the vast range between black and white. His desk is a model of quiet orderliness. He never commands, yet things are done his way. As the best philosopher among his business friends (and the best businessman among philosophers) he wisely exploits old Father Time. In his leisure hours he prefers to be one of Belgium's herds of Henri's; a husband and father who likes to play out in the open, to walk in the sun. He reads much. He flies a lot. Yes, KLM. For KLM reflects his own standards of precision . . . of perfection.

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